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STATIONS OF THE REGIMENTS OF THE U. S. ARMY, BY COMPANIES.

(MARCH, 1872.)

Regt.	Headquarters.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K
1st	Willett's Pt. NYH	Willett's Pt. NYH	Willett's Pt. NYH	Willett's Pt. NYH	Willett's Pt. NYH	West Point, N Y					
21	Benicia B'ks, Cal	Cp McDowell, A T	Ft Klamath, Or	Camp McDermitt, Nev	Ft Lapwai, I T	Fort Lapwai, I T	Camp Warner, Or	Camp Bidwell, Cal	Camp Harney, Or	Cp McDowell, A T	Camp Halleck, Nev
22	Omaha, Neb	Ft Ford Steele, WT	O Stambaugh, WT	Sidney, Neb	Camp Douglas, UT	En route	Fort Laramie, WT	En route	Fort Ellis, M T	En route	Fort Sanders, W T
23	Fort McPherson, Neb	En route	En route	En route	En route	En route	En route	En route	En route	En route	En route
4th	Ft Richardson, Ta	Ft Richardson, Ta	Ft Richardson, Ta	Ft Richardson, Ta	Ft Griffin, Tex	Ft Richardson, Ta	Ft Richardson, Ta	Ft Concho, Tex	Fort Griffin, Tex	Fort Concho, Tex	Ft Richardson, T
5th	Cp McDowell, AT	Cp McDowell, AT	Cp McDowell, AT	Cp McDowell, AT	Cp Bowie, A. T.	Cp Date Creek, AT	Cp Scott, Kas	Cp Dodge, Kas	Cp Dodge, Kas	Cp Grant, A. T.	Cp Hualpai, AT
6th	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Harker, Kas	Fort Scott, Kas	Fort Hays, Kas	Fort Dodge, Kas	Fort Dodge, Kas	Fort Dodge, Kas	Fort Dodge, Kas
7th	Louisville, Ky	Elizabeth, Ky	Elizabeth, Ky	Elizabeth, Ky	Elizabeth, Ky	Elizabeth, Ky	Elizabeth, Ky	Elizabeth, Ky	Elizabeth, Ky	Elizabeth, Ky	Elizabeth, Ky
8th	Fort Union, N M	Fort Union, N M	Fort Union, N M	Fort Union, N M	Fort Union, N M	Fort Union, N M	Fort Union, N M	Fort Union, N M	Fort Union, N M	Fort Union, N M	Fort Union, N M
9th	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex
10th	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T
11th	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y
12th	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y
13th	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y
14th	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y
15th	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y
16th	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y
17th	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y
18th	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y
19th	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y
20th	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y
21st	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y
22nd	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y
23rd	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y
24th	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y
25th	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y

First Cavalry—Companies L and M, Camp Apache, A. T. Second Cavalry—Company L, Fort Ellis, M T; Company M, Omaha, Neb. Third Cavalry—Company L en route; company M, Fort McPherson, Neb. Fourth Cavalry—Company L, Fort Richardson, Tex; Company M, San Antonio, Tex. Fifth Cavalry—Temporary Headquarters, Camp McDowell, A. T. and after assignment of companies—not later than April—at Camp Hualpai, A. T.; Companies L and M, Camp Grant, A. T. Sixth Cavalry—Company L, Fort Riley, Kas; Company M, Fort Lyon, C T. Seventh Cavalry—Company L, Yorkville, S C; Company M, Spartanburg, S C. Eighth Cavalry—Company L, Fort Union, N M; Company M, Fort Garland, C T. Ninth Cavalry—Company L, Fort Duncan, Tex; Company M, Fort McKavett, Tex. Tenth Cavalry—Companies L and M, Fort Sill, I T.

First Artillery—Company L, Fort Niagara, N Y; Company M, Plattsburg Barracks, N Y. Second Artillery—Company L, Alcatraz Island, Cal; Company M, Fort Stevens, Or. Third Artillery—Companies L and M, Fort Jefferson, Fla. Fourth Artillery—Company L, Fort Macon, N C; Company M, Fort Washington, M I. Fifth Artillery—Company L, Fort Adams, R I; Company M, Fort Preble, Me.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending February 26, 1872.

Tuesday, February 20.

THE leave of absence granted First Lieutenant H. H. C. Dunwoody, Fourth Artillery, in Special Orders No. 270, July 12, 1871, from this office, is hereby extended twenty days.

The superintendent General Recruiting Service will cause to be prepared and forwarded, under proper charge, from Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, fourteen recruits to Charleston, S. C., where they will be reported, upon arrival, to the commanding officer Third Artillery for assignment to Battery I of that regiment. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish Mrs. Mary Burke, laundress, Company H, Twelfth Infantry, and one child, with transportation from New York city to San Francisco, Cal., the cost of which will be charged to Private Patrick Burke on the rolls of said company.

The resignation of Captain Joseph B. Rife, Sixth Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect March 1, 1872.

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Thomas M. Fisher, Twenty-third Infantry, in Special Orders No. 462, December 6, 1871, from this office, is hereby further extended six months.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant Thomas M. Fisher, Twenty-third Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect September 15, 1872.

First Lieutenant James C. Post, Corps of Engineers, will rejoin his station by March 1, 1872.

Wednesday, February 21.

Private Frank Rigler, alias Francis Randall, Company I, Second Cavalry, now with his command, will be discharged the service of the United States, provided there be no impediment, as desertion, etc., upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving. This soldier is entitled to pay, etc., only under paragraph 1371, Revised U. S. Army Regulations of 1863.

Recruit William W. Gillen, General Service U. S. Army, now at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

The unexecuted portion of the sentence of a General Court-martial, promulgated in General Court-martial Orders No. 2, January 8, 1872, from headquarters De-

partment of the East, directing that Private Daniel J. Mulcahy, Battery I, First Artillery, "forfeit to the United States ten dollars of his monthly pay per month for twelve months, and to be confined at hard labor under charge of the guard at the station of his battery for the period of eight months," is hereby remitted, and he will be returned to duty with his command upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be confined.

The unexecuted portion of the sentence of a General Court-martial, promulgated in General Court-martial Orders No. 35, March 23, 1871, from headquarters Department of the Missouri, directing that Private Charles Wolfe, Company D, Sixth Infantry, "be dishonorably discharged from the United States service, to forfeit all pay and allowances now due or that may become due, and to be confined at hard labor for the period of two years at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas," is hereby remitted, and he will be released from confinement upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be confined.

The unexecuted portion of the sentence of a General Court-martial, promulgated in General Orders No. 25, August 23, 1870, from headquarters Department of California, directing that Private John Malone, Company C, Twelfth Infantry, "be indelibly marked on the left hip with the letter D, one and one-half inches long; to forfeit to the United States all pay and allowances that are or may become due him up to the promulgation of this sentence; to be confined at hard labor in charge of the guard at Alcatraz Island, California, for the period of three years, wearing a twelve pound ball attached to his leg by a chain four feet long; forfeiting to the United States all pay and allowances except two dollars per month during the same period," is hereby remitted. He will be released from confinement, and that portion of the sentence relative to dishonorable discharge will be carried into effect upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be confined.

The resignation of Assistant Surgeon Edward Cowles has been accepted by the President, to take effect March 1, 1872.

[No Special Orders issued from the Adjutant-General's office, on Thursday, February 22, 1872.]

Friday, February 23.

The telegraphic order of the 18th instant, from the War Department, directing Colonel Thomas H. Rager, Eighteenth Infantry, superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, to proceed to Washington, D. C., on public business, and on its completion to return to his station, is hereby confirmed.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish John Lawless, formerly private, Battery B, Second Artillery, with transportation from San Francisco, California, to this city, to enable him to enter the Soldiers' Home, the cost of which will be refunded to the Quartermaster's

Department by the treasurer of the Soldier's Home, District of Columbia.

The unexecuted portion of the sentence of a General Court-martial, promulgated in General Court-martial Orders No. 12, February 13, 1871, from headquarters Department of Texas, directing that Private Marshall D. Steel, Company E, Sixth Cavalry, now in confinement in the Penitentiary at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, "be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, with forfeiture of all pay and allowances that are or may become due him, and to be confined at hard labor at such place as may be designated by the proper authority for the period of two years," is hereby remitted, and he will be released from confinement upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be confined.

The leave of absence granted Lieutenant-Colonel Levi C. Boates, Twenty-fifth Infantry, on surgeon's certificate of disability, in Special Orders No. 27, February 7, 1872, from headquarters Department of Texas, is hereby extended five months on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Saturday, February 24.

Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for sixty days' extension, is hereby granted Assistant Surgeon John V. Lauderdale.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieutenant M. C. Sanbourne, Seventh Infantry, in Special Orders No. 9, January 20, 1872, from headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, is hereby further extended thirty days.

Leave of absence for four months is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Owen J. Sweet, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Thomas W. Custer, Seventy Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 12, January 18, 1872, from headquarters Department of the South, is hereby extended sixty days.

The telegraphic order of the 16th instant, from this office, directing Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Holabird, deputy quartermaster-general, to report without delay to the Quartermaster-General's office in this city, is hereby confirmed.

The leave of absence granted Captain F. M. Crandall, Twenty-fourth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 98, February 16, 1871, from this office, is hereby extended sixty days.

The unexecuted portion of the sentence of a General Court-martial, promulgated in General Orders No. 78, December 11, 1871, from headquarters Department of the South, directing that Private George H. Gaffney, Company K, Sixteenth Infantry, "forfeit to the United States all pay and allowances now due or to become due, excepting the just dues of the laundress; to be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, and to be confined at hard labor at Fort Macon, North Carolina, for the period of two years," is hereby remitted, and

he will be released from confinement upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be confined.

The unexecuted portion of the sentence of a General Court-martial, promulgated in General Orders No. 29, September 11, 1871, from headquarters Department of the Columbia, directing that Private John Reilly, Company I, Twenty-third Infantry, "be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, forfeiting all pay and allowances that are now due or may become due, to be indelibly marked with the letter 'D,' two and one-half inches long, on the left hip, and to be confined at hard labor in charge of the guard at Alcatraz Island, California, for the period of three years, wearing a ball weighing twelve pounds attached to the leg by a chain three feet long," is hereby remitted, and he will be released from confinement upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be confined.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish Joseph Schmidt, formerly a private of Company A, Sixteenth Infantry, with transportation from Dayton, Ohio, to this city, to enable him to enter the Soldiers' Home, the cost of which will be refunded to the Quartermaster's Department by the treasurer of the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia.

Monday, February 20.

First Lieutenant Edward W. Ward, Fifth Cavalry, recruiting officer, Louisville, Kentucky, is hereby appointed to act as inspector on certain unserviceable camp and garrison equipage on hand at the rendezvous of First Lieutenant Robert McDonald, Fifth Infantry, at Louisville, and for which Lieutenant McDonald is responsible.

Paragraphs 7 of Special Orders No. 27, February 1, and 7 of Special Orders No. 43, February 20, 1872, from this office, relating to First Lieutenant James C. Post, Corps of Engineers, are hereby revoked.

By direction of the President, and in accordance with section 26 of the act of July 28, 1866, First Lieutenant Junius W. MacMurray, First Artillery, is hereby detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, and will report accordingly.

Captain Frank W. Perry, Twenty-fourth Infantry, is hereby granted leave of absence until expiration of his sentence of suspension from rank, published in General Court Martial Orders No. 12, August 3, 1871, from this office.

Sea-coast Fortifications.—The Fortification bill, as matured by the Committee on Appropriations, contains the following items: For Maine—Forts George, \$20,000; Preble, \$42,500; Scammel, \$42,500; Battery on Portland Head, \$50,000. For Massachusetts—Forts Warren, \$85,000; Woodbury, \$64,000; Independence, \$42,500; Adams, \$85,000. For New York—Forts Schuyler, \$85,000; Willett's Point, \$76,500; Fort, \$17,000; Hamilton, \$40,000; for a fort on the site of Fort Tompkins, \$32,000; Battery Hudson, \$17,000. Seventy-two thousand dollars are appropriated for Fort Mifflin, and \$42,500 for a new fort opposite Fort Delaware. Appropriations have been made for the forts in the South and on the Pacific coast, including Hampton Roads, \$42,500; Moultrie, \$35,000; Sumter, \$35,000. The entire appropriations for fortifications amount to nearly \$2,000,000.

General Sherman in Europe.—A despatch from Paris, February 23, 1872, announces that a special despatch from Rome to the American Register newspaper says General Sherman, Colonel Audenreid, and Lieutenant Grant, previous to their departure from that city for Naples, had a pleasant interview of an hour's duration with His Holiness the Pope. The party subsequently called upon Cardinal Antonelli, who gave them a cordial reception. A despatch from Florence, February 25, reports that General Sherman, Admiral Alden, Lieutenant Grant, and a party of American residents and visitors went to Pompeii on the 24th, and had a picnic among the ruins. Special excavations were made to give the visitors an opportunity of witnessing the process and making discoveries. The party returned to Naples at a late hour, much pleased with the excursion.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Headquarters Fifth Cavalry, from Fort McPherson, Neb., to Camp McDowell, A. T. (temporary).
Company A, Fifth Cavalry, from Fort McPherson, Neb., to Camp McDowell, A. T.
Company B, Fifth Cavalry, from Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., to Camp McDowell, A. T.
Company C, Fifth Cavalry, from Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., to Camp McDowell, A. T.
Company D, Fifth Cavalry, from Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., to Camp Bowie, A. T.
Company E, Fifth Cavalry, from Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., to Camp Date Creek, A. T.
Company F, Fifth Cavalry, from Fort McPherson, Neb., in the field. Address, Tucson, A. T.
Company G, Fifth Cavalry, from Fort McPherson, Neb., to Camp McDowell, A. T.
Company H, Fifth Cavalry, from Fort McPherson, Neb., to Camp McDowell, A. T.
Company I, Fifth Cavalry, from Fort McPherson, Neb., to Camp Grant, A. T.
Company K, Fifth Cavalry, from Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., to Camp Huachuca, A. T.
Company L, Fifth Cavalry, from Fort McPherson, Neb., to Camp Grant, A. T.
Company M, Fifth Cavalry, from Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., to Camp Grant, A. T.
Headquarters Twenty-third Infantry, from Fort Vancouver, W. T., to Fort Whipple, A. T.
Company A, Twenty-third Infantry, from Fort Boise, I. T., to Camp Apache, A. T.
Company B, Twenty-third Infantry, from Camp Warner, Oregon, to Camp Date Creek, A. T.
Company C, Twenty-third Infantry, from Fort Vancouver, W. T., to Camp McDowell, A. T.
Company D, Twenty-third Infantry, from Fort Vancouver, W. T., to Camp Crittenden, A. T.
Company E, Twenty-third Infantry, from Fort Vancouver, W. T., to Camp Lowell, A. T.
Company F, Twenty-third Infantry from San Juan Island, W. T., to Fort Bowie, A. T.
Company G, Twenty-third Infantry, from Fort Colville, W. T., to Camp Huachuca, A. T.

Company H, Twenty-third Infantry, from Fort Vancouver, W. T., to Camp Grant, A. T.
Company I, Twenty-third Infantry, from Camp Harney, Oregon, to Camp Verde, A. T.
Company K, Twenty-third Infantry, from Fort Klamath, Oregon, to Fort Whipple, A. T.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Benj. Alvord, Acting Paymaster-General.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 23, 1872.

Circular No. 83.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the second comptroller of the Treasury concurring, Circular No. 81 of the 16th of November, 1871, from this office is revoked and the following regulation substituted to take effect March 15, 1872:

I. As reimbursement for expenses while necessarily absent from their stations on journeys performed on duty under orders, paymasters' clerks shall receive, in addition to the regular stage, steamboat, steamer or railroad fare, two dollars and fifty cents (\$2 50) per day; provided that the number of days travelled on steamers where subsistence is furnished as part of the fare shall be deducted.

The payment to clerks of this allowance and of their actual expenses of transportation, will be made from the appropriation for "general expenses" by the paymaster, who will certify on the voucher that the journey was in the performance of duty under orders, and that the account is just and true.

II. The Secretary of War has communicated to this office the following decision in reference to the percentage granted to retired officers under the act of July 15, 1870.

All retired officers will be allowed to reckon the time passed in commission up to July 1, 1870, in estimating the percentage granted by that act; provided the maximum had not already been reached. Officers retired after that date shall have only the percentage to which they were entitled at date of retirement.

BENJ. ALVORD, Acting Paymaster-General, U. S. Army.

Official: J. H. Eaton, Paymaster U. S. Army.

*NOTE.—Form No. 14, from this office, modified to conform to this regulation, will continue to be used until new forms shall be provided.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Colonel W. H. Emory: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

Third Artillery.—Under the peculiar circumstances of the case, so much of S. O. No. 30, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, of February 5, 1872, as orders First Lieutenant W. A. Kobbe, Jr., Third Artillery, to report without delay to the colonel of this regiment for duty, has been suspended until the decision of the Secretary of War in the case is made known.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan: Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Twenty-second Infantry.—Second Lieutenant B. C. Lockwood, February 19, was ordered to his proper station, Lower Brulé Agency, D. T., to report to the commanding officer for duty.

Seventh Infantry.—The interest shown on the part of the officers toward the members of Company K, Seventh Infantry, now at Fort Shaw, Montana, is certainly conducive to good discipline. For instance, writes a correspondent "we have school here twice a week, and during the interval between each school night, we have plenty of time to study the lessons given to us by our captain. Upton's Military Tactics is but light reading when compared to the more solid branches of history. Jomini's History of Napoleon, Halleck's Laws of War, the different battles in which Napoleon has been engaged, as well as pointing out on the map Bonaparte's route into Egypt, is often a part of our lessons on each school night. Many of us take advantage of the spare moments to improve our intellects, and as a number of us have nearly five years to serve, we may expect, when our time is out, to be well learned in the arts of war, and be ready at any moment should our country require our services."

Fort Ripley.—Hospital Steward M. William Fellmer, U. S. Army, having reported by letter to the headquarters Department of Dakota, in compliance with paragraph 7, Special Orders No. 21, current series, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, was assigned to duty at Fort Ripley, Minnesota, February 13.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Major J. B. M. Potter, paymaster U. S. Army, was ordered February 22 to pay the troops stationed at Santa Fe and Fort Garland and Union, New Mexico, to February 29, 1872; Major A. B. Carey, paymaster U. S. Army, the troops stationed at Forts Craig, McRae, Selden, Cummings, and Bayard, New Mexico; Major Frank Bridgman, paymaster U. S. Army, the troops stationed at Forts Stanton and Wingate, New Mexico; Major R. A. Kinzie, paymaster U. S. Army, the troops stationed at Chicago and the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, to February 29, 1872; Major W. A. Rucker, paymaster U. S. Army, the troops stationed at the Cavalry Depot St. Louis, Mo., and at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Major Nicholas Vedder, paymaster U. S. Army, the troops stationed at Leavenworth Arsenal and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Major E. H. Brooke, paymaster U. S. Army, the troops at Forts Riley, Harker, Hays, and Wallace, Kansas, Forts Lyon and Reynolds, Colorado Territory, and the stations of the Kansas Pacific Railroad to Denver City, Colorado Territory; Major I. O. Dewey, paymaster U. S. Army, the troops serving in Southeastern Kansas and Fort Sill, Indian Territory, also the men now at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation; Major David Taylor, paymaster U. S. Army, the troops at Forts Larned and Dodge, Kansas, and Camp Supply, Indian Territory.

So much of G. O. No. 26, series of 1870, from these headquarters, as requires officers to make personal examinations in all cases of charges against enlisted men of their commands, and prohibiting such charges to be forwarded to these headquarters until the officers transmitting them are convinced that there are good grounds for the charges, and for sustaining them when brought to trial before General Court-martial, has been so amended as to require commanding officers of posts to make such personal examinations, and to be governed by the same rules in forwarding them in cases of charges against commissioned officers of their commands.

Third Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to apply at headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of thirty days was granted Second Lieutenant W. N. Williams, Third Infantry, February 23.

Fifth Infantry.—Major George Gibson, February 17, was appointed a special inspector, and was ordered to Fort Larned, Kansas, to make an inspection of that post, and on the completion of this duty to rejoin his station.

Army Clerical and Mechanical Labors.—The following decision of the Adjutant-General of the Army, upon an application of the commanding officer of a company serving in this department, for the assignment of a clerk, mechanics, etc., to his company, is furnished for the information of officers serving in this department: "You are respectfully informed that it is expected the clerical labor will be performed by yourself and your subalterns."

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.

The following is a list of the officers and troops of this department, their various distribution, and the officers commanding posts:

Cavalry—Headquarters and eight companies of the Second regiment; three companies of the Third regiment.
Infantry—Ninth, Thirtieth, and Fourteenth.
Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord, U. S. Army, commanding.
Staff Officers—Major George D. Ruggles, A. A. G.; Major Alex. J. Perry, chief quartermaster; Captain John W. Barriger, chief commissary; Surgeon Joseph B. Brown, medical director; Major Charles M. Terrell, chief paymaster; Captain William A. Jones, engineer officer; Captain John R. McGinness, chief ordnance officer; Captain Henry G. Litchfield, Second Artillery; First Lieutenant Hugh G. Brown, Twelfth Infantry; and First Lieutenant Placidus Ord, Nineteenth Infantry, aides-de-camp.

Distribution of troops February 1, 1872.

Omaha Barracks, Neb.—Colonel I. N. Palmer, Second Cavalry, commanding. Second Cavalry, headquarters and M; Ninth Infantry (A, C, and E).

Fort McPherson, Neb.—Captain James Curtis, Third Cavalry, commanding. Third Cavalry (B, I, and M); Second Cavalry (E). Under order for Fort Laramie.

North Platte, Neb. (sub station of preceding post).—Captain Jas. Egan, Second Cavalry, commanding. Second Cavalry (K). Sidney, Neb.—Captain G. S. Carpenter, Fourteenth Infantry, commanding. Fourteenth Infantry (K); Second Cavalry (C).

Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.—Colonel John H. King, Ninth Infantry, commanding. Ninth Infantry, headquarters B, D, F, G, and I.

Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.—Captain D. W. Burke, Fourteenth Infantry, commanding. Fourteenth Infantry (C).

Fort Sanders, W. T.—Lieutenant-Colonel Luther F. Bradley, Ninth Infantry, commanding. Second Cavalry (I); Ninth Infantry (H).

Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.—Colonel P. B. de Trobriand, Thirtieth Infantry, commanding. Second Cavalry (A); Ninth Infantry (K). Thirtieth Infantry, headquarters D and H. D and H, Thirtieth Infantry, are on detached service at Camp Douglas, U. T.

Fort Bridger, W. T.—Major Robert S. La Motte, Thirtieth Infantry, commanding. Thirtieth Infantry (F and G). Company F, Thirtieth Infantry, is on detached service at Camp Douglas, U. T.

Camp Brown, W. T. (P. O. address, Camp Stambaugh, W. T.).—Captain R. A. Torrey, Thirtieth Infantry, commanding. Thirtieth Infantry (A).

Camp Stambaugh, W. T.—Major James S. Brisben, Second Cavalry, commanding. Second Cavalry (B); Thirtieth Infantry (K).

Camp Douglas, U. T.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Morrow, Thirtieth Infantry, commanding. Second Cavalry (D); Thirtieth Infantry (B, C, E, and I).

Fort Laramie, W. T.—Colonel John E. Smith, Fourteenth Infantry, commanding. Fourteenth Infantry, headquarters A, B, H, and I.

Fort Fetterman, W. T.—Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Woodward, Fourteenth Infantry, commanding. Fourteenth Infantry (D, E, F, and G).

General staff officers serving in the department, but not on the staff of the commanding general:

Quartermaster's Department.—Captain Charles A. Reynolds, A. G. M., depot quartermaster, Cheyenne, W. T.; Captain William B. Hughes, A. G. M., depot quartermaster, and depot commissary of subsistence, Ogden, Utah; Captain John H. Belcher, A. G. M., depot quartermaster, Omaha, Neb.; Captain Gustavus A. Hull, M. S. R., post quartermaster, Fort Sanders, W. T.

Medical Department.—Surgeon E. P. Vollum, U. S. A., post surgeon, Camp Douglas, U. T.; Surgeon W. C. Spencer, U. S. A., post surgeon, Fort Sanders, W. T.; Assistant Surgeon B. M. O'Reilly, U. S. A., post surgeon, Fort Laramie, W. T.; Assistant Surgeon Frank Meacham, U. S. A., post surgeon, Omaha, Barracks, Neb.; Assistant Surgeon C. L. Heilmann, U. S. A., post surgeon, Sidney Barracks, Neb.; Assistant Surgeon F. Le B. Monroe, U. S. A., post surgeon, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; Assistant Surgeon A. D. Wilson, U. S. A., post surgeon, Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; Assistant Surgeon J. K. Corson, U. S. A., post surgeon, Fort Bridger, W. T.; Assistant Surgeon F. W. Elbrey, U. S. A., post surgeon, Fort McPherson, Neb.; Assistant Surgeon J. M. Dickson, U. S. A., assistant post surgeon, Omaha Barracks, Neb.

Pay Department.—Major Jacob E. Burbank, paymaster U. S. A., Omaha, Neb.; Major Robert D. Clarke, paymaster U. S. A., Omaha, Neb.

Ordnance Department.—Second Lieutenant Almon L. Varney, depot ordnance officer, Cheyenne, W. T.

Post Chaplains.—Post Chaplain Alpha Wright, post chaplain U. S. A., Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; Post Chaplain Zachariah Ragun, post chaplain U. S. A., Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; Post Chaplain Thomas W. Haskins, post chaplain U. S. A., Camp Douglas, U. T.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-General C. C. Augur: Headquarters San Antonio, Texas.

Tenth Cavalry.—A General Court-martial will convene at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, Monday, March 4, for the trial of First Lieutenant R. H. Pratt, Tenth Cavalry, and such other persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the court: Colonel Ranald S. Mackenzie, Fourth Cavalry; Major Henry Douglass, Eleventh Infantry; Majors George W. Schofield and David B. McKibbin, Tenth Cavalry; Major John K. Mizner, Fourth Cavalry; Captain Caleb H. Carleton, Tenth Cavalry; Captain George K. Sanderson, Eleventh Infantry; Captains Nicholas Nolan and Louis H. Carpenter, Tenth Cavalry. Captain George B. Russell, Ninth Infantry, aide-de-camp, is appointed judge-advocate of the court. In answer to some statements made by a correspondent of the Tribune in regard to desertion among the colored troops, J. W. Davidson, lieutenant-colonel of this regiment, and brevet major-general U. S. Army, writes to the Tribune to state that but one desertion has occurred in the portion of the Tenth Cavalry stationed at Camp Supply, Idaho Territory, since he has had command of the post, now over a year. Second Lieutenant L. H. Orleans, Tenth Cavalry, having relinquished the remainder of the leave granted him in Special Orders No. 124, series of 1871, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, and being now en route to his post, Fort Sill, Indian Territory, was ordered February

2 to proceed to Fort Scott, Kansas, and assume command of the escort to be furnished Major I. O. Dwyer, paymaster U. S. Army, Fort Sill, Indian Territory.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General Geo. G. Meade: Hdq'r's, Philadelphia.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Brigadier-General Irvin McDowell: Cor. Greene and Houston Sts. N. Y.

The following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East for the week ending February 27: Major A. Baird, assistant inspector-general U. S. Army; Captain L. T. Morris, Third Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Perry, U. S. Army.

Major Thomas F. Barr, judge-advocate U. S. Army, February 20 was ordered to Washington, D. C., on business connected with his department.

First Artillery.—Leave of absence for ten days, to take effect on the adjournment *sine die* of the General Court-martial of which he is a member, was granted Captain A. M. Randol, First Artillery, February 23.

Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.—A General Court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., March 4. Detail for the court: Captains W. M. Graham and W. L. Haskin, First Lieutenants A. E. Miltimore, R. G. Shaw, and F. C. Nichols, Second Lieutenants Allyn Capron and H. L. Harris, all of the First Artillery. Second Lieutenant D. M. Taylor, First Artillery, judge-advocate.

Fort Adams R. I.—A General Court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Adams, R. I., March 4. Detail for the court: Captain B. F. Rittenhouse, First Lieutenants S. A. Day, E. L. Zalinski, B. K. Roberts, Second Lieutenants C. R. Barnett, W. P. Davall, W. B. Homer, all of the Fifth Artillery. First Lieutenant S. M. Mills, Jr., Fifth Artillery, judge-advocate.

Fort Poole, Md.—A General Court-martial is ordered to meet at this post March 4. Detail for the court: Captain C. B. Throckmorton, First Lieutenants Arthur Morris, Frederick Fuger, M. C. Grier, Second Lieutenants H. M. Jones and E. S. Chapin. Second Lieutenant Peter Leary, Jr., Fourth Artillery, judge-advocate.

Fort Wood, N. Y. H.—A General Court-martial met at this post February 26. Detail for the court: Major John Hamilton, Captains A. M. Randol and F. E. Taylor, First Lieutenants C. P. Eskin and I. T. Webster, and Second Lieutenant John Pope, Jr., First Artillery. First Lieutenant E. K. Russell, First Artillery, judge-advocate.

David's Island, N. Y. H.—A General Court-martial met at this post February 26. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Wallen, Captains H. M. Lazelle and W. S. Worth, First Lieutenants A. W. Corliss, E. B. Savage, and F. A. Whitney, and Second Lieutenant J. W. Summerhayes, all of the Eighth Infantry. Second Lieutenant John O'Connell, Eighth Infantry, judge-advocate.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Maj.-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Hdq'r's, San Francisco, Cal.

The following officers reported at headquarters Military Division of the Pacific during the weeks ending January 30, and February 5 and 13: First Lieutenant Charles P. Egan, Twelfth Infantry; Second Lieutenant W. S. Wyatt, Third Cavalry; Captain William B. Hughes, assistant quartermaster; Major N. A. M. Dudley, Third Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Andrew H. Russell, Third Cavalry; Captain George K. Brady, Twenty-third Infantry; Second Lieutenant J. H. Pardee, Twenty-third Infantry; Major George P. Ihrie, paymaster U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Alfred Morton, regimental quartermaster Ninth Infantry; Captain T. M. K. Smith, Twenty-third Infantry; Acting Assistant Surgeon J. O. Skinner, U. S. Army; Captain P. Collins, Twenty-first Infantry; Second Lieutenant A. D. B. Smead, Third Cavalry; Surgeon J. H. Bill, U. S. Army; Acting Assistant Surgeon H. H. Davis, U. S. Army; Colonel A. C. Gillem, First Cavalry; First Lieutenant J. B. Johnson, adjutant Third Cavalry; Captain W. Hawley, Third Cavalry; Captain J. T. Haskell, Twenty-third Infantry; First Lieutenant George M. M. Taylor, Twenty-third Infantry; Captain J. L. Smith, Twenty-third Infantry; Major A. J. Dallas, Twenty-third Infantry.

Major George P. Ihrie, paymaster U. S. Army, February 1 was ordered to report to the acting chief paymaster Military Division of the Pacific for temporary duty.

Twelfth Infantry.—The leave of absence granted to First Lieutenant Charles P. Egan in Special Orders No. 97, current series, headquarters Department of Arizona, was extended thirty days, by orders from headquarters Military Division of the Pacific January 23, with permission to go beyond the limits of this division and to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of thirty days. Captain James E. Putnam, having completed the duty upon which he was ordered by Special Orders No. 206, headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, dated December 27, 1871, was ordered February 3 to return to his post. The commanding officer Angel Island, February 3, was ordered to send with the detachment of Twelfth Infantry, now at San Francisco, California, from Fort Hall, all enlisted men and laundresses at his post belonging to Company C, Twelfth Infantry. Second Lieutenant Joseph H. Hurst, Company A, January 30, was temporarily transferred to Company F of this regiment. The commanding officer Angel Island was directed February 7 to send to Fort Yuma by the steamer *Neuborn* all enlisted men at his post belonging to companies of the Twelfth Infantry serving in the Department of Arizona.

Second Artillery.—Leave of absence for sixty days was granted January 29 to First Lieutenant Eugene P. Murphy, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of eight months.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.

Fort Yuma, California.—The following observations of the thermometer, rain gauge, etc., were taken at the observatory at Fort Yuma during the year 1871: The hottest day of the year was June 14, the thermometer marking at 7 A. M. 83 degrees; at 2 P. M., in the shade, 114 degrees; at 9 P. M., 90. Average, 95 degrees. The lowest point reached by the mercury was 34 degrees, about 4 o'clock A. M. January 17. The mean temperature for the year was 70 degrees. The total amount of cloudiness for the year was sufficient to obscure about one-tenth of the sky. This amount is supposed to be less than that observed at any other place. Total rainfall for the year, nine-tenths of an inch. The records of the U. S. Army surgeon at the post show that the ratio of sickness among the soldiers at Fort Yuma is about in the proportion of 15 cases per year to 100 men.

Benicia Arsenal, California.—The General Court-martial which convened at Benicia Arsenal, California, on the 8th of January, 1872, by Special Orders No. 4, c. s., headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, of which Colonel Alvan C. Gillem, First Cavalry, was president, and Second Lieutenant James Rockwell, Jr., First Cavalry, judge-advocate, was dissolved January 26.

Fort Hall, Idaho.—Under the requirements of General Orders No. 13, headquarters, Military Division of the Missouri, dated December 21, 1871, the post at Fort Hall, Idaho, will be included in the disbursing district of which Major Charles G. Sawtelle, quartermaster, San Francisco, California, has been designated as the disbursing officer.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Brigadier-General F. R. S. Canby, headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

Fort Colville, Washington Territory.—From this post a correspondent writes on January 6, as follows: "The troops at this post, consisting of one Company, G, Twenty-third Infantry, gave a ball on a grand scale. About two hundred invitations were issued, and responded to, showing that a thorough identity of feeling exists between the citizens and soldiers in this isolated region. This is the place to study nature in all its primitive simplicity and unadorned graces, to study the beauty of health without caring for sentiment. You should have seen our valley belles coming to a ball, with their neatly trimmed moccasins, shining faces, and no gloves. (Mark Twain would call this the acme of refinement.) This entertainment was given on the 1st of January, 1872. Balls should always usher in the New Year; they act as a universal salve, the rich and poor man's recipe for healing the mental skin, and certainly to a well-thinking mind no sight could be more gratifying than that on New Year's night. Two hundred thoroughly unsophisticated, good-humored, peace-admiring, jolly-looking, dance-loving, dinner-devouring valley folks, with hearts pregnant with joy on that ever-to-be-remembered occasion in this great country, without "stately mansions or cloud-capped towers," but with a superabundance of snow, wood and aqua. At 12 o'clock all sat down to as choice a supper as could be desired, the most fastidious could not complain of the dishes set down to tempt the appetite. After things of a solid nature had been disposed of, fluids presented themselves, which vanished not miraculously but steadily. Dancing commenced again with spirit, and after many hours of reasonable enjoyment the ball-room was deserted. Some of those present travelled a distance of thirty miles, and were highly pleased with the manner in which everything was conducted. The able and gentlemanly commanding officer of this post (Captain Charles Wheaton, Twenty-third Infantry), though a strict disciplinarian, allows every reasonable privilege to the men of his command. Permit me, en passant, to remark that since the arrival of Captain Wheaton's wife here, she has unknowingly been scattering good around. The other three officers at this post, First Lieutenant William T. Price, Twenty-third Infantry; Second Lieutenant P. T. Brodick, Twenty-third Infantry, and Captain and Assistant Surgeon A. W. Wiggin U. S. Army, are popular, frank and gracious."

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. Crook: Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.

The following re-arrangement of the disbursing districts of this department is announced: District of Tucson.—Disbursing officer: Depot Quartermaster at Tucson Depot, office at Tucson, A. T. Comprises Camp Apache and all of Arizona, south of the Salt river and east of, and including "Maricopa Wells" station. District of Prescott.—Disbursing officer: Chief Quartermaster of the Department, office at Prescott, A. T. Comprises all of Arizona lying north of Salt river and east of Camp Beale's Springs. District of Yuma.—Disbursing officer: Depot Quartermaster Yuma Depot, office at Arizona City, A. T. Comprises all that portion of Southern California in this department, the posts along the Colorado river, including Camp Beale's Springs, and all of Arizona not included in the District of Tucson and Prescott.

Officers visiting Prescott or Fort Whipple, if on duty in the department, are directed, and all others requested, to call at the headquarters of this department and register their names.

Fifth Cavalry.—The headquarters and companies of the Fifth Cavalry are assigned to stations as follows: Headquarters (temporarily), Camp McDowell, A. T.; Companies A, B, C, G, and H, at Camp McDowell, A. T.; Company D, Camp Bowie, A. T.; Company E, Camp Date Creek, A. T.; Company F, in the field, post-office address Tucson, A. T.; Companies I, L, and M, Camp Grant, A. T.; Company K, Camp Hualpai, A. T. The commanding officer of the regiment, after giving the necessary instructions for the assignment of these companies, will then proceed (not later than April 1 next) with the headquarters, staff, and band of his regiment to, and take station at Camp Hualpai, A. T.

Twenty-third Infantry.—The companies of this regiment at Angel Island, February 3, were ordered to Fort Yuma, Department of Arizona, to leave on the 13th instant. The enlisted men casually at Angel Island be-

longing to these companies were directed to report there-to, and all other enlisted men of the Twenty-third Infantry casually at Angel Island to the detachment of the regiment at Fort Yuma, for garrison duty, till their proper companies arrive at that post. The following are the stations of the companies of this command, as ordered under date of January 9: Field, staff and band, Fort Whipple, A. T.; Company A, Camp Apache, A. T.; Company B, Camp Date Creek, A. T.; Company C, Camp McDowell, A. T.; Company D, Camp Crittenden, A. T.; Company E, Camp Lowell, A. T.; Company F, Camp Bowie, A. T.; Company G, Camp Hualpai, A. T.; Company H, Camp Grant, A. T.; Company I, Camp Verde, A. T.; Company K, Fort Whipple, A. T. First Lieutenant L. R. Stille, February 10, was directed, in accordance with orders from the War Department, to report in person to Colonel Jefferson C. Davis, superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York city, for duty.

Headquarters and Companies C and F, Twenty-third Infantry, in addition to the companies referred to in Special Orders No. 22, headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, February 3, 1872, were ordered February 7 to Fort Yuma, Department of Arizona, to leave on the 13th instant. Doctor J. O. Skinner, acting assistant surgeon, will accompany this command to Fort Yuma, where he will report for duty with the command of the Twenty-third Infantry, en route to the Department of the Columbia.

Major A. J. Dallas, Twenty-third Infantry, was ordered, February 26, to proceed without delay to, and take station at, Camp Apache, A. T. First Lieutenant R. J. Eskridge, R. Q. M., Twenty-third Infantry, was by the same order appointed acting commissary of subsistence at Yuma depot, A. T., and will relieve Captain J. G. C. Lee, assistant quartermaster, of his duties in the Subsistence Department at that depot.

Third Cavalry.—Major N. A. M. Dudley, January 30, was ordered to Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, reporting for orders to the commanding officer Department of the Platte. The companies of Third Cavalry en route from Department of Arizona to Department of the Platte, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer *Idaho*, January 23, were ordered to Benicia Barracks, California, to report to the commanding officer to await transportation.

Second Lieutenant A. D. Bache Smead, an important witness in a case before the Criminal Court of San Francisco, at its next session, commencing the first Monday in March, has been ordered to remain in San Francisco, California, till March 15, unless the case is sooner disposed of, when he will join his proper company.

The headquarters and six companies of the Third Cavalry, which arrived per steamer *Neuborn*, en route from Department of Arizona to the Department of the Platte, will proceed without delay to Benicia Barracks and await transportation.

A correspondent writes us as follows: "Most of the Third Cavalry, consisting of nine troops and band, were at last accounts at Benicia Barracks, California, waiting for the Pacific railroad to be cleared of snow; then they proceed to Fort Russell, W. T., and McPherson, Nebraska. They are most decidedly a fine-looking body of officers and soldiers. The following are the letters of troops and names of officers: A, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, and L. Captains—Hanley, Henry, Stanwood, Van Vliet, Sutonsina, Moore, Monahan, and Russell. Lieutenants—Johnson (regimental adjutant), Thomson (regimental quartermaster), Paul, Morton, Andrews, Wyatt, Robinson, Russell, Smead, Crawford, and Walker. It is not to be wondered at that General Crook regrets so much having this regiment leave his command. General Crook's order, criticising the action of a court ordered at Tucson to try Lieutenant Whitman, has come to hand. It sometimes becomes unnecessary to spread on a record facts (such as the universally well-known hostility of certain Arizona papers to acts of the Government and its officers unless in accordance with their views), which, not having been done, has caused this censure of the court. The order in question has caused quite an excitement in Arizona, and seems to have well succeeded in pleasing the people and papers most highly. The editor of one of the papers is gracious enough to call the members of the court unmitigated liars, and, as no better judge of such characters exist, it must be so.

"The Fifth Cavalry are gradually getting into the Territory—and are lauded by the papers to the skies, and are told that if they are good boys they will not be called bad names."

By the mail which brings this letter we receive a copy of General Orders No. 33, Department of Arizona, December 15, 1871, which contains the proceedings of the court-martial on the case of Lieutenant Royal E. Whitman, Third Cavalry, referred to. The charges upon which the accused was tried were: I. Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. II. Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. The specifications allege various acts of drunkenness and accompanying misbehavior, and engaging in games of chance and betting while a disbursing officer. The accused pleaded in bar of trial, and his plea was sustained by the court. In commenting on this decision, General Crook says:

This plea, in bar, although divided into six specifications, may be essentially reduced to two branches:

1st. The objection that the specifications to the charges are cumulative.

2d. The objection to the alleged fact that the charges are preferred by a citizen editor of a disloyal paper, abusive of the Army and its officers, influenced by malice; or, in short, the objection to the malice and bad character of the prosecutor.

The court sustained the plea substantially upon these objections, with an additional reason that a court of inquiry had already investigated the matter and exonerated the accused.

The question as to the cumulative character of the specifications (to the first charge), being disconnected from any extraneous matter, and to be judged from the face of the written accusations only, may be considered separately. It may not be proper to accumulate or aggregate offences, which are in themselves trifling, each one of which taken singly would not support a serious charge, but if each and every specification would of itself, if proven, support the charge, as is evident in this case, there is no good reason why they should not be tried together.

There are often good reasons why offences committed during a period running back for any time within two years may have to be

tried together, of which the authority convening the court, and not the court, is the proper judge. This is eminently the case in the present instance, in which the offences charged came to the knowledge of the Department commander, as well as to the War Department, at one and the same time, and were therefore in no sense perpetrated by him to accumulate.

Now as to the second objection: It is either a good plea in bar or it is not. If it be considered a good plea the record is open to this fatal objection, that the plea alleges for its foundation certain facts, and that not a particle of evidence is presented or taken by the court in support of these facts. Suppose, for example, that a prisoner were to plead in bar of trial a previous trial and acquittal of the same offence (which would be a good plea), surely no court would receive the mere assertion of the accused as proof of this fact, without some sort of evidence to sustain it. The accused referred to in the plea is not even mentioned by name; upon the face of the record, which contains everything properly and officially before the court, the only prosecutor known to it was Captain Thomas McGregor, First Cavalry, Judge-Advocate. But had evidence been regularly taken in support of the facts alleged in the plea, it would have been at once patent that such evidence was purely and solely for the defence, and not properly to be entertained before the prosecution. But the second objection does not embody a good plea in bar of trial. The malice, bad character, bad conduct, or course of business of the person originating the accusations, or first bringing them to the notice of the proper military authorities, can in no manner affect the truth or falsity of the charges themselves, which must stand upon their own merits, the Judge-Advocate General deciding that "the validity of the charges is not affected by the fact that they originated with a person not actually in the military service."

As to the case having been properly acted upon by a court of inquiry, General Crook says that

The paper referred to as the report of a court of inquiry does not embody the proceedings of a court of inquiry, nor can it be twisted into such by the most subtle course of argument. It was simply a copy of a copy of a letter in the nature of a private report made to the Department Commander, which could not properly be made public without his consent. The report comes to exaggerating the accused in the remark "that if he (Lieutenant Whitman) erred in the past, his habits are now correct." As a report, even, it is non-committal, substantially amounting to nothing, and could only have been introduced here with the consent of the writer, who was counsel for the accused, a proceeding which should have been objected to by the Judge-Advocate, who seems to have done very little toward enlightening the court upon points wherein they appear to have been either grossly ignorant or derelict.

Some of the allegations made by the accused in support of his plea are disrespectful in tone and language to the authority convening the court and the War Department, by whom the charges were referred to the Department Commander.

The means by which the alleged misconduct was brought to the attention of the War Department was not what the court was ordered to investigate; they were sworn "to well and truly try" and determine according to evidence, the matter before them, "without partiality, favor, or affection." This means, if it means anything, without partiality, favor, or affection toward any one, accused or accused. There was no evidence presented in the case; the allegations in support of the plea are not sustained by a title of proof. The court should have proceeded to try and determine the guilt or innocence of the accused in the matter before them, according to the evidence, and their failure to do so stands without a shadow of excuse, or a precedent in law, or custom of the service; and in thus throwing the object for which they were assembled they have placed Lieutenant R. E. Whitman in a worse light than he before occupied. Whatever object he may have had in avoiding a trial, it was due to the officers of his regiment, of which the court was largely composed, that these charges should be legally investigated, so that if innocent his honor might be vindicated, and if guilty the service be rid of an unworthy officer.

The proceedings in the foregoing case are disapproved. Owing to the movement of troops consequent upon the transfer of the Third Cavalry from the Department, it is impracticable to reassemble the court. Lieutenant Whitman will be released from arrest and restored to duty. The general court-martial, of which Captain James Curtis, Third Cavalry, is president, is hereby dissolved.

Twenty-first Infantry.—All the companies of the Twenty-first Infantry at Fort Yuma, California, were relieved January 9 from duty thereat, and placed en route to the Department of Columbia. Captain Geo. H. Burton, Twenty-first Infantry, with a detachment of recruits for the companies of his regiment stationed in Northern Arizona, has been ordered to proceed to the Colorado river Indian reservation and take post there. The commanding officer of the Twenty-first Infantry, January 17, was directed to send to Fort Vancouver, Oregon, all enlisted men at his headquarters not absolutely required for duty there. The commanding officer of Angel Island received similar orders relative to all enlisted men at his post of the Twenty-first Infantry. These men were placed in charge of Second Lieutenant A. D. Bache Smead, Third Cavalry, who, after turning over the detachment to the commanding officer, Fort Vancouver, was ordered to report to headquarters Military Division of the Pacific. On the 9th of December, William Kruger, chief clerk to Captain C. W. Foster assistant quartermaster, addressed a letter to a gentleman in this city giving an account of the attack on the stage-coach in Arizona which resulted in the death of young Loring, and indulging in some reflections on one of the officers of this regiment. This letter appeared originally in the *New York Times*, and was transferred to this journal. We receive the following communications in answer to it, which we insert with great pleasure in justice to the officer reflected upon:

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Sir: My attention has been called to a letter addressed to William G. Perkins, Esq., Trinity Buildings, New York and signed by William Kruger, chief clerk to Captain C. W. Foster, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, pretending to give an account of the massacre near Wickenburg, in which Mr. Fred. W. Loring and others were killed.

Were I to consult my own inclinations and disregard the wishes of my friends, I would pass this letter by with the contempt it deserves. It is charitable to suppose that Mr. Kruger must be insane, for it is only on this theory that one can account for the falsehoods which his letter contains.

Without going into details I positively assert that every statement Mr. Kruger has made in that letter as regards my treatment of him and "Miss Shephard" and my conduct in the investigation of the sad affair, is false in every particular, and that no one is better aware of this than Mr. Kruger.

The report of the attack on the stage reached me some twenty-two hours after its occurrence. I immediately ordered Captain Meinhold and Lieutenant Simpson, with a detachment of Troop B, Third Cavalry, to proceed to the point of attack, to pursue the assassins, and if not successful in overtaking them, to find out if possible from whence they came. I also sent the post surgeon to attend to the wounded.

Captain Meinhold in his report states that the tracks, which he followed some twenty-five miles from where the stage was attacked, after leading for some distance towards this post, turned off in an opposite direction. There is not one particle of evidence to show that the Indians on the Date Creek Reservation had anything to do with the massacre. The statement that two Indians died from gunshot wounds on this reservation shortly after the sad occurrence, is false; indeed, I am informed by an officer who examined Mr. Kruger's revolver on his arrival at this post that there was not one shot fired out of it.

With regard to the charge of inhumanity towards Mr. Kruger and "Miss Shephard," I prefer to let others speak, and forward you herewith statements from Lieutenant Rosten, Twenty-first Infantry, and Dr. Evans, the surgeon of the post, which show conclusively that every comfort and every attention that could readily be shown them was freely extended.

I am loath to add, but simple justice compels me to state—with

the view of showing the character and standing of Mr. Kruger, that "Miss Shephard" who was travelling under his protection and to whom he so feelingly alludes, is a notorious prostitute (notwithstanding, I believe her to be much the better character of the two) who has for a long time, I am informed, enjoyed the questionable care and patronage of Mr. Kruger. With great respect, your obedient servant.

R. F. O'BRIEN, Captain Twenty-first Infantry.

CAMP DATE CREEK, ARIZONA, JANUARY 27, 1872.

Colonel R. F. O'Brien, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Sir: In reply to your request for a statement from me in regard to the medical and general treatment of William Kruger and Miss Shephard, while at this post, I have the honor to state that on the receipt of the information of the stage being attacked between Wickenburg and Ehrenburg, you ordered me to proceed without a moment's delay, and render such assistance as the cases required. On my arrival at Wickenburg I found the only survivors—Mr. Kruger and Miss Shephard, wounded; Kruger slightly, and the woman badly in the upper third right arm. Having been informed that no proper medical aid could be procured at the latter place, and in consultation with Captain Meinhold in regard to the matter, we came to the conclusion to remove them to a point near Camp Date Creek where they would receive proper care and attention. On our arrival at the post, it being near dark, the woman was placed in the quarters occupied by the hospital matron, until such time as arrangements could be made for her removal to Mr. Gilson's, on the reservation, 24 miles from camp.

On visiting her the morning after her arrival, I found her arm much swollen and inflamed, and so reported to you, when I was ordered to keep her there until such time as she could be removed without harm to herself to more comfortable quarters.

Also, that I should admit William Kruger to hospital for treatment, etc., he refusing to go into hospital and preferring to remain at the matron's with the wounded woman until such time as she had recovered sufficiently to be removed to Mr. Gilson's where he accompanied her and where they remained until entirely recovered. I take pleasure in stating that every assistance was rendered me by the commanding officer of this post, and that every comfort that they could well have received was extended to them. I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. J. EVANS, Post Surgeon.

CAMP DATE CREEK, A. T., JANUARY 27, 1872.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Sir: I take advantage of your offer to publish any corrections of the letter which appeared in your issue of the 6th inst., over the signature of one "Wm. Kruger, chief clerk to Captain C. W. Foster, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army," deeming it but my duty to contradict the statement which so unjustly reflects on an officer of my regiment. Being personally cognizant of everything connected with the attack on the Wickenburg stage, and the subsequent treatment of Mr. Kruger and Miss Shephard by Captain R. F. O'Brien, Twenty-first Infantry, commanding this post, I can only state to you that there is not a particle, not a shadow of foundation or truth in anything Mr. Kruger states in his letter, excepting the mere circumstances of the stage attack and the particulars of the untimely death of poor Mr. Loring. The facts in the case are simply these: Word was received at this post about 4 a. m. on Monday morning, November 6, 1871, that the stage which left Prescott on the 4th for California, had been attacked about seven miles from Wickenburg, and that six persons had been killed and two wounded. Colonel O'Brien at once sent Captain Charles Meinhold, Third Cavalry, with Lieutenant Simpson and some twenty odd enlisted men to the scene of the disaster, with instructions to follow the trail, and if possible discover the perpetrators of the attack, it being at the time a matter of grave doubt whether the attack was made by Indians or Mexicans. He also sent the post surgeon, Dr. Evans, to Wickenburg to assist in attending to the wounded. The latter returned on Tuesday the 7th, bringing with him the two wounded passengers Mr. William Kruger, and his wife, Miss Mollie Shephard, Prescott prostitute and keeper of a house of ill-fame, with whom he was travelling. Mr. Kruger, who was slightly wounded, was invited by Colonel O'Brien to place himself under the doctor's care at the post hospital, while Miss Shephard was taken by the doctor to the quarters of one of the laundresses. Everything was done for these people that it was possible to do. Mr. Kruger occupied the quarters of an officer who was temporarily absent from the post, and received every attention, while to Miss Shephard word was sent by my wife, through the doctor, that anything she might need in the way of wearing apparel was at her service. Mr. Kruger, however, seemed to be much offended that his companion was not shown more attention or taken into the quarters of one of the officers; and as far as I am personally concerned, I confess I would much rather have shown this attention to her than him, she being a poor unfortunate woman, while Mr. K. is an intelligent man, who, had already so far degraded himself that Captain C. W. Foster, whose chief clerk he was, discharged him, and that his own brother—so at least I am informed by reliable parties—would not recognize or speak to him while at Ehrenburg.

There being no proper place in the post for Miss Shephard, Colonel O'Brien told the doctor that as soon as she was well enough to be moved he would prefer if he (the doctor) would have her removed to Mr. Gilson's ranch, a comfortable house about two miles from the post, but on the reservation, where she would be in every way better off, and where the post surgeon could go every day to attend her. About a week after the arrival of the "two surviving cripples," the doctor reported the woman well enough to be moved, and they (Mr. Kruger of his own accord accompanied her) accordingly went to Mr. Gilson's, where Dr. Evans attended them daily for several weeks and until they were well enough to leave.

There is another point in Mr. Kruger's statement that I desire to contradict. I quote from the letter published in the *JOURNAL* of the 6th.

"That I left my mark with the Indians, there is no doubt, because two Indians died from gunshot wounds at Camp Date Creek Reservation; but the commanding officer refused to have the thing investigated, for fear he would find sufficient evidence that they were his pets—that is, Camp Date Creek Indians. At all events there is no doubt whatever that the outrage was committed by Indians, and that by Camp Date Creek Indians, those so-called friendly Indians whom Uncle Sam feeds."

These citizens tracked the Indians from the place of outrage to Camp Date Creek."

Being myself issuing commissaries for the Indians here—Apache-Yumas and Apache-Mojaves, each of whom comes daily to the post to draw his rations from me, and knowing from my intercourse with them each individual Indian, I can positively assure you that no Indian or Indians have ever died from gunshot wounds on this reservation, and as on his arrival here, I particularly noticed Mr. Kruger's pistol, from which not one single shot had been discharged, and which did not present the appearance of having been recently reloaded, I am very much inclined to think that he did not "leave his mark with the Indians."

I am furthermore prepared to testify to the fact that every effort was made by Colonel O'Brien to discover if these so-called Camp Date Creek Indians were the guilty parties. The iron loop of a mail-sack was found with one of them, and at once sent to the post-master at Wickenburg A. T., for identification, who returned it saying that the mail-sacks on the ill-fated stage were only cut open, but no part of them was missing; some new legal-tender notes were found upon another and taken from him, but were afterward identified by Mr. Charles B. Gering, of People's Valley, as money he had paid this Indian for work done upon his rancho; every effort, in fact, was made, but nothing was elicited to fix the crime upon the Indians here. Not only this, but Colonel O'Brien also went in person to Wickenburg and collected the effects of the deceased, which he forwarded to Lieutenant Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, from whom he received a very handsome letter in reply.

In regard to the statement that the trail led from the place of attack to this post, I have only to say that Captain Meinhold, Third Cavalry, went to the place of attack and took up the trail, which took the direction of this post for about one mile and then turned southeast and continued in almost the opposite direction from this place.

I have already taken up more of your space than I at first intended, for the unblemished and Christian character of Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. F. O'Brien is too well known throughout the Army, to be stained with the mire thus thrown at him by Mr. Kruger, but as his (Kruger's) letter has been extensively published and commented upon by the press, I merely wish, in justice to a brother officer, to correct this foul slander.

FRED. H. E. EVERTS, Second Lieutenant Twenty-first Infantry. CAMP DATE CREEK, A. T., JANUARY 28, 1872.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the *JOURNAL* all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

SEVERAL French men-of-war have been fitted out to cruise in the British Channel to guard the coast against a Bonapartist expedition.

THE U. S. steamer *Wyoming* arrived at Fort Monroe from Norfolk on Monday, February 26, and was to sail in a few days for the West Indies.

THE Russian fleet conveying the Grand Duke Alexis and suite arrived at Havana February 27 from Pensacola, and was received with the salutes of the men-of-war in the harbor.

A DISPATCH from Key West, Fla., February 26, 1872, reports that serious complaints are made there and in Havana of the spiteful conduct of the Spanish health officer at Havana toward passengers on steamers, especially toward those on the New Orleans and Florida lines. Protests are going forward to the Secretaries of State and the Navy against his action.

THE *Canandaigua*, second-rate, Captain Egbert Thomson, left the Brooklyn Navy-yard on the afternoon of February 22, and proceeded to Ellis Island, where she took in powder, and sailed on the following day for Philadelphia on her trial trip. She was expected to sail from Philadelphia, February 28 or 29, for the Mediterranean.

MR. Myers, of Philadelphia, introduced in the House of Representatives on Monday, February 18, a bill providing for an outfit and yearly allowance of clothing to the enlisted men and boys in the Navy. Mr. Coghlan, of California, introduced a bill on the 19th instant, to provide for the building of two excavated dry-docks at Mare Island Navy-yard, California.

ADMIRAL Sir Alexander Milne, G. C. B., who was naval commander-in-chief on the North American station, and Rear-Admiral Dunlop, C. B., who was second in command during the war of the Rebellion, have been of late in frequent consultation with the British government on the cost which it may be supposed was incurred by American cruisers while in search of the *Alabama*.

THE U. S. steamer *Saco*, Commander Terry, left Naples and European fleet for Hong Kong, China, and Asiatic fleet December 13, 1871. Reached Port Said, Egypt, December 24; passed through the Suez Canal, and reached Suez, December 27; reached Aden, Arabia, January 10, 1872. After pleasant exchange of courtesies with English garrison, sailed from Aden, January 25 for Point de Galle, Ceylon. The officers and crew were all well when the vessel left Aden.

THE collector of customs at Baltimore forwards the report of Lieutenant Moore, commanding the revenue steamer *Bronx*, calling attention to the importance of the rules prescribed relative to the lights to be carried by vessels, and to the fact that many vessels are in the habit of allowing their lights to burn out before daylight.

REV. Thomas G. Salter, chaplain in the United States Navy, died at Charlestown, Mass., February 24, aged sixty-two years. He was born in Connecticut, and for a number of years was pastor of the Episcopal church in Dover, N. H., in which place, as the *Boston Transcript* tells us, he is remembered with the highest respect. He entered the service in March, 1861, and at the time of his death was stationed at the Charlestown Navy-yard. He was for about four years at sea, and the remainder of his service has been on shore. He bore the relative rank of commander.

GENERAL Butler has introduced a bill in the House authorizing the payment of prize-money to the officers and crew of the U. S. steamer *Bienville*. It provides that the Secretary of the Navy shall instruct the proper accounting officers of the Treasury to pay to such persons as were the officers and composed the crew of the steamer *Bienville* on the 5th of August, 1864, a sum equal to that which such officers and men would have been entitled to had the name of the steamer not been accidentally omitted from the list of the vessels entitled to share in the captures made in Mobile Bay on that day.

ON Tuesday of last week the Senate Military Committee reported back, without amendment, Senator Morton's bill for the relief of the officers and crew of the U. S. ship *Wyoming*. The bill authorizes the Secretary of State to sell as many of the registered bonds of the United States, belonging to the Japanese indemnity fund, as shall realize \$160,000, the proceeds to be distributed by the Secretary of the Navy as prize-money among the officers and crew of the *Wyoming*, according to its pay roll of June 16, 1863, for the destruction of piratical vessels at Simoniseki. It is also provided that no money shall be paid to any assignee of the mariner entitled to prize-money, but only to the mariner himself or his legal representatives.

A *Herald* despatch from Washington says: "The Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department, in his last annual report to Secretary Robeson, says that the deck beams of almost all the small class of iron-clads are very much decayed, but it is not advisable to replace the rotten beams, except something unforeseen calls for their services. In the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy that time has come, and today orders were issued to immediately proceed with a thorough overhauling of ten of the most available iron-clads and to put in new decks, new deck beams and new wood work to the overhangings. With these repairs it is supposed they will then be as good for practical service as new. The commandants of the several Navy-yards

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THE members of the Third Army Corps seem to retain more of their *esprit de corps* than any of our old Army organizations, and they never fail to have a good time when they come together, which they do more frequently than any other corps. Their last gathering was at Delmonico's on Friday evening of last week, where they did honor to their old commander, General Sickles, now on a visit to this country. The occasion was purely a social one, and the presence of Mrs. Sickles and several other ladies at the close of the banquet added special interest and zest to the toasts and speeches which followed from Generals Sickles, Hooker, Joshua T. Owen, Ketchum, De Peyster, and Sharpe; Colonel B. T. Morgan and Major Bullard, and others. General Sharpe, who closed the list of regular toasts with a response for "The Ladies," was particularly happy in his treatment of a difficult subject, closing with a graceful word of welcome to Mrs. Sickles, which was addressed to her in French. As she arose and bowed her acknowledgments, all present had an opportunity of seeing how fair a conquest our minister to Spain has made. General Graham presided at the dinner, and among those present, in addition to the speakers above referred to, were Generals Prince, Shaler, Arthur, Tremaine, Jardine, Ramsey; Colonels John Hay, Looser, Fitzgerald, McMichael; Majors Howell and Thompson, Father Farrell, Judges Kirkland and Beach, and others.

THE Boston Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion propose to celebrate their anniversary on the 7th of March with a banquet at the Parker House, in Boston, to which they have invited their comrades from abroad, in that hospitable spirit which is characteristic of the Boston Commandery.

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THE ARMAMENT OF OUR FORTS.

IN reviewing OWEN'S modern artillery in our last number we submitted some reflections upon the necessity for a more thorough and systematic course of artillery instruction, and particularly for the immediate preparation of suitable books of reference. That there will be but little hesitation in bringing about a reform in these respects cannot be doubted. A question of vastly greater importance, however, and one not so easily and simply solved, is that of the armament of our forts. Have we any guns on land or sea that can compete with those which would be brought against us in case of war with a foreign power? The Chief of Ordnance in his last reports cites, as he has done in previous years, the report of the mixed board of 1867, stating that 805 smooth bore guns (20-inch, 15-inch, and 13-inch), 810 rifle guns (10-inch and 12-inch), and 300 mortars (15-inch and 13-inch), would be required in addition to the guns on hand. The Chief of Ordnance does not intend to convey the impression that the particular guns mentioned were recommended by the board after any adequate investigations into the general question of the armament of our works, for the resolution subsequently adopted by the board, and printed with its proceedings, shows that the action of the board had no such scope.

Of the guns recommended there are on hand two 20-inch (one not mounted) and 320 15-inch guns, but not a single rifled gun. It appears, therefore, that we would have to depend entirely upon the 15-inch guns in case of war. In the face of the results at Fort Fisher with the Parrott guns it is not likely that the Ordnance Department would like to adopt them, but would there be any alternative in case of war? It is instructive to review the question of rifle guns in our seacoast service, but we can touch upon some salient points only. The Ordnance Department has made the 15-inch gun its main reliance, regarding the question of rifled guns as of secondary importance. In the next place it has been a cardinal theory of the Ordnance Department that what rifled guns might be required should be made of cast iron. These points are illustrated by the record, to which we shall refer another week.

Admitting that the 15-inch gun is an admirable gun for special uses, as we have already abundantly argued that it is, and that within its own range it can cope with the heaviest rifle guns sheltered by the most approved modern armor, there remains the fact that vessels-of-war armed with rifles can knock our forts down about our ears in spite of the 15-inch, by taking up position beyond its effective range. The advice to hold our fire until the vessels get within range, as given by certain ordnance officers in the JOURNAL and elsewhere, is very wise; but suppose the vessels are not so obliging? It is trivial to enter into an argument to show what disadvantages the artillerists will be under who are forced to meet with 15-inch guns only a hostile fleet armed with heavy rifles. So far from the truth is it that our main reliance should be upon smooth bores, that by far the largest proportion of guns should be rifles. We do not set our opinion against that of so distinguished an officer as the late General RODMAN. We quote the opinion of the great engineer

TODLEBEN, or rather the committee of which he was the head, appointed by the Emperor of Russia in 1865 to investigate the subject of "The Manufacture of Navy Guns for Fleets and Fortresses:"

At the present state of the question in reference to the coast defences against the attack of an iron-clad fleet, it was considered a necessity to arm the coast batteries with guns which will be able to injure or destroy an iron-clad fleet, even at long distances.

To obtain this object the ordnance must possess two qualities in the highest degree:

First, to produce the most destructive effect on the plates hit by the shot.

Second, to hit the mark with the greatest accuracy.

These two conditions can only be fulfilled by employing rifled guns of large bore, made of the most suitable metal, viz., cast steel.

Although spherical shot thrown from smooth-bore guns in some cases may act successfully, this effect can only be obtained at small distances. . . . Even if the distance is not great, smooth-bore guns cannot be compared with rifle guns, unless a much heavier shot is employed, which of course is a great inconvenience for handling the gun, while also a less number of rounds can be fired.

For this reason every fortress exposed to the attack of an iron-clad fleet should be armed with rifle guns of large bore, and coast defences departing from this principle lose the best means of their defence and put themselves wilfully in a critical condition.

We find the quotation in the report of the Engineer Board, of which Major-General BARNARD was the head, on "Fabrication of Iron for Defensive Purposes." The report is one of great value to the engineer and artillerist, and is pregnant with matter bearing on the subject of which we are treating. In summing up the chapter on artillery it is stated that the smooth-bore gun is almost unknown to the armament of Europe. Speaking of our 15-inch gun the Board says "it is quite safe to say that it is a less effective gun for the most essential purposes of a great gun, viz., for inflicting injury upon the most powerful class of iron-clads than the KRUPP 11-inch, or the English 12-inch or even 10-inch gun. In a foot note it is added that "it is maintained in Europe that even 9-inch rifles, *e. g.*, the Woolwich 12-ton or the KRUPP 96-pounder, are for most purposes and at considerable distances superior to the 15-inch."

We are firmly of the conviction that for all our forts could do, a single iron-clad with a few modern rifles could anchor off the Horse Shoe in Hampton Roads and, if her ammunition held out for a day's firing, reduce Fort Monroe to a harmless ruin. Fort Carroll and Fort Delaware—bandboxes of stone—the main defences of Baltimore and Philadelphia, could offer no effectual resistance. Without the heaviest calibre of rifled guns, the defences of New York could not prevent an iron-clad fleet from laying that imperial city under tribute. We speak now without regard to torpedoes as a means to harbor defence, or of the Navy, whose part in the defence of our harbors we have considered in previous articles.

It is suggested in the report on the fabrication of iron for defensive purposes, previously referred to, that our 15-inch gun might be converted into a 11-inch or 12-inch rifle by reaming it out and inserting a tube of wrought iron. We are not aware that any experiments have been made with guns of so large calibre, and a mechanical difficulty in making the coiled tube for so large a calibre might be experienced at first on account of the lack of the requisite skill or machinery at our shops. In view of the grave importance of this subject we hope immediate steps may be taken to ascertain the exact course pursued in the conversions at Woolwich, and a number of trial guns made here. We hope also that Congress may give the Chief of Ordnance the means to test the invention of Dr. WOODBRIDGE, which we hear commended very highly. This dead-lock between Congress and the Ordnance Department must be terminated in some way or other, or a great disaster may befall us.

No one can read the report on the Fabrications of Iron without coming to the conclusion that breech-loading guns of large calibre have not yet lost the field in their contest with muzzle-loaders. That the Krupp gun is a success it is idle to deny. About 9,000 of them have been supplied to Germany, Russia, Austria, Belgium, Spain, and other countries. Of the heavier calibres there have been 600 from 6 to 8 inches; 700 from 8 to 9 inches; 400 from

9 to 10 inches; 50 of 10 inches; 150 of 11 inches; 6 of 12 inches; and 2 of 14 inches calibre. Besides these, it is known that Krupp has large orders from Russia for 9, 10, and 11-inch guns. It is very probable, then, that in fixing ultimately the system of rifled guns for our forts we shall be called upon to seriously consider the question of breech-loaders. But our immediate and pressing wants must be met in other ways. We hope something definite and tangible has been decided upon by the engineers with reference to torpedo defence of our harbors. Let us have at least a few trial mortars of large calibre, and one large rifled mortar for experiment. The cost would be comparatively trifling, and the most important and unexpected results might be attained. The subject of vertical fire is yet in its infancy.

OUR correspondents "War Hat," of the last issue, and "Z" of the present number, of the JOURNAL, we believe, are altogether right in their recommendation of the substitution throughout the whole Army of the bugle for the drum and fife. The day of the drum and fife as field music has passed as thoroughly as that of the flint-lock musket, and it is somewhat strange they should have been retained so long in our service after having been so completely discarded in other armies. We can fancy no other reason than the lingering attachment for them created by Shakespeare's happy phrase:

"The spirit-stirring drum, the ear-piercing fife."

Both "War Hat" and "Z," however, give good and sufficient military reasons for the exclusive use hereafter of the bugle, and we hope to see the change made without further procrastination. "War Hat's" suggestions about laundry-men, the transportation of officers' baggage and the storage of company records, are valuable, and the changes he proposes could, we think, be adopted with advantage.

A LONDON astrologer, named RAPHAEL, publishes an annual almanac in which he lays out the programme of fate for the year in advance. With judicious regard for that reputation which prophets are famed for not getting in their own country, this "astrologer of the Nineteenth Century," as he ambitiously styles himself, deals chiefly in prognostications with reference to English forthcomings, adding here and there vague suggestions of cheerful or gloomy happenings to which foreign princes, potentates and people may find themselves subjected, because the stars "gang aft aglee."

For the land of the lion and the unicorn sad events are in store during this blustering month of March. "Monetary disturbance which will possibly arise from disturbances in diplomacy or State-craft which will lead to high talk." "Some event of a warlike tendency will arise from the entrance of Mars into Aries on the 2d of the month. In the figure after the equinox the indications will be still more threatening, but we hope," adds the seer, "that there will be no war." But war or no war, "the public will be aroused to much excitement, and numerous and simultaneous meetings will be held with great outcries against the Government." "The leader of Parliament is to be in trouble on the 11th," and then is to take sweet revenge in seeing his enemies of the opposition in hot water three days later.

Doubtless the American case is at the bottom of all this mischief, and is it from the stars of our azure banner that this English astrologer casts this horoscope—so gloomy with threatenings of many stripes for England. But is he not a month too late in his calculations, or are we to have a renewal of English excitement?

MR. GRIFFITH, of Pennsylvania, introduced in the House on the 19th instant a bill providing: "That all officers of the United States Army retired from active service, excepting such only as are assigned to duty in colleges as military professors and to the Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia, shall be, and are hereby, permitted to enter upon and pursue such civil pursuits as other unofficial citizens of the United States are, subject only to the civil laws as such citizens." There is but one civil pursuit which retired officers cannot enter upon under existing laws, and that is the business of claim agents. This bill, and another of similar character, are understood to have been introduced to meet the

cases of two or three retired officers in Washington, who wish to prosecute claims against the Government.

THE Committee on Military Affairs appear to be making some progress in the direction of maturing legislation for the re-organization of the staff. They have decided, it is reported, not to attempt too much at once, and to direct their attention this session chiefly to the long-talked-of consolidation of the Quartermaster's, Commissary, and Pay Departments. They will, however, continue to gather information about other proposed changes in staff organization. The Secretary of War was before the committee on Monday, February 26, and informed them that he would at an early day submit his views upon the staff question in writing. He is understood to favor the continuance of a Department of Supply, by the consolidation of the three departments mentioned above. The committee have mailed the following list of questions to nearly a hundred prominent officers of the Army, with the request that they will prepare and forward replies to the chairman, the object being to obtain the views of the best informed officers in the service to guide the committee in their action:

1. Please state your name, rank in the Army, term of service, in what branches you have served, and your present position in the Army, if you are now in such service; if not, what is your present business.
2. State whether, in your opinion, any departments of the staff of the Army can, advantageously to the service and the country, be consolidated; if so, what departments, and for what reasons.
3. Would it be better to have a single Department of Supply, whose duty it should be to discharge the functions of the Quartermaster's, Commissary, and Pay Departments? If so, give your reasons.
4. Would such a consolidation reduce the number of officers engaged in these duties? If so, in what proportion?
5. What would be the effect of adopting a system whereby company and detachment commanders should pay their commands?
6. Could the Ordnance and Artillery Corps be advantageously consolidated, and what would be the effect in point of economy and efficiency? State your reasons for your views upon the subject.
7. Could the Adjutant and Inspector-General's Departments be consolidated advantageously? Please give your reasons, as to economy and efficiency.
8. State whether, in your opinion, the military direction and command of the staff departments and corps should be in the Secretary of War or the General of the Army, each, of course, subject to the control of the President.
9. State whether, at present organized, the staff is or is not too independent of the military commanders in the field or in geographical departments, and please give your reasons.
10. State what is the effect of continuing the same officers in a particular department or corps of the staff, and of allowing only promotions within them.
11. Are military officers more efficient who are educated, trained, and promoted for specialties of the service; or would a greater freedom of detail and transfer than at present exercised, from one branch to another, be beneficial? Please give your reasons.
12. To what particular specialties, if any, do you think the staff officers should be confined?

THE Military Committee of the House is understood to favor the erection of a large and well-appointed military prison for the imprisonment of soldiers sentenced by courts-martial. The location most spoken of is Rock Island, Illinois, on account of its accessibility by rail and its central location, and the fact that the work at the armory would furnish employment to a large number of prisoners. David's Island in New York Harbor has also been mentioned as a proper site, but its distance from the posts on the Western frontier is urged as an objection. If the prison is to be erected, the Committee think it should possess all the most approved features of the best State penitentiaries, especially with regard to reformatory influences, and to facilities for keeping the prisoners employed at manual labor.

MR. WM. W. HUBBELL, of Philadelphia, Pa., has petitioned Congress for an appropriation to enable the Ordnance Department to make and test a gun of his invention, designed for use upon seacoast fortifications, which he claims will throw shot with sufficient force to penetrate the thickest iron plating in use upon men-of-war. He proposes to make his gun with a solid steel bore with bronze cast around it. The patent for his invention was granted in 1864.

MR. MAYNARD has introduced a bill to repeal the sixth section of the Army Appropriation bill of 1856, which forbade all appointments and promotions in the Adjutant-General's Department in the Inspector-General's Department, in the Pay Department, in the Quartermaster's Department, in the Commissary Department, in the Ordnance Department, in the Engineer Department, and in the Medical Department.

GENERAL MORGAN, of Ohio, offered a resolution in the House of Representatives at Washington, on Monday, February 26, directing the substitution of the German language for the Spanish in the course of study at West Point. At the suggestion of Gen-

eral BANKS, the resolution was amended so as to add German to the course, retaining Spanish as at present. In this form the resolution was passed.

WE would remind the officers who served in the Artillery Corps of the Army of the Potomac, that their first general meeting will be held at the Armory of the Marine Corps of Artillery in Providence, R. I., at noon on Wednesday, the 6th. Quite a number of those connected with the corps have signified their intention to be present, so a good time is expected.

AT a meeting of officers and ex-officers of the Army, held at the Astor House, New York, on Monday, Feb. 5, the following named gentlemen were constituted a committee to receive subscriptions to the fund for a monument to Major-General George H. Thomas; Major-General W. F. Smith, 88 Liberty street; Major-General J. H. Wilson, 51 Liberty street; Major-General Alexander Shaler, 27 Mercer street; Brigadier-General T. B. Van Buren, 51 Chambers street; Colonel Edward Haight, 9 Wall street; Major H. W. Bright, 12 Wall street; Major-General Jeff. C. Davis, cor. Greene and Houston streets; Major-General J. M. Brannan, Fort Wardsworth, N. Y. Harbor; Major-General Emerson Opdyke, 427 Broadway; Colonel P. R. Stetson, Astor House; Colonel C. Goddard, 84 Broadway; Colonel Samuel B. Lawrence, 29 Mercer street. At the last meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, at Detroit, in November, 1871, an officer was selected for each State and Territory, to superintend the collection of money for this purpose, with authority to appoint assistants. Major-General Joseph Hooker was designated for this State, and has appointed Colonel Samuel B. Lawrence, collector for the city and county of New York, to whom weekly reports of subscriptions received by the committee will be made, and published in the city journals.

OF the bill now before Congress providing for some compensation to the widow and orphans of Admiral Dahlgren for the use of his ordnance inventions from their first introduction in 1849 up to the present time, the *New York Tribune* says: "If Admiral Dahlgren had been a private citizen and sold his guns to the nation, his children would now be millionaires. But because he was an officer, and one full of patriotism and devotion, he received nothing for his inventions, and left no estate to his family. Even their pious purpose of building a monument to General Ulric Dahlgren, the youngest and most chivalrous of our martyrs, is frustrated by this lack of means. If there be any justification for legislative grants of money for which the nation is not legally bound, it would be hard to imagine a stronger case than this. But Congress will, we trust, decide the question pro or con on its abstract merits."

WE are glad to be able to publish this week very positive contradictions of the slanders of Mr. William Kruger, which appeared in print three months since. The replies to Kruger's statements are contained in the letters of Captain O'Beirne and Lieutenant Ebstein of the Twenty-third Infantry, and that of Surgeon Evans. The letters of these gentlemen will be found under our Army head, and it will be seen that they not only contradict the statements of Kruger in general and in detail, but present much evidence to show that the attack on the stage coach in Arizona, in which young Lorin lost his life, was the work of white robbers and not of the Apaches.

WE would call particular attention to the very interesting letter from General Truman Seymour, in answer to what General Beauregard had to say in regard to the proper mode of attack upon Charleston. "We should be glad to receive from General Beauregard an answer to the inquiry General Seymour addresses to him. These interchanges of opinion between those who saw the same operations from the respective positions of attack and defence, will furnish instructive lessons in the art of war."

MR. AARON F. PERRY, has introduced a bill into the House of Representatives, providing that the appointments and promotions heretofore made in the staff corps of the Army of the United States under the act entitled, "An act to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States," approved July 28, 1866, and confirmed by the Senate of the United States, be declared to be valid.

MR. SHERWOOD has introduced a bill into the House of Representatives, providing that Oliver Lumphrey, late second lieutenant in the United States Army, and who lost a leg in the service, and was mustered out of the same on the 1st of January, 1871, against his wishes, shall be placed on the retired list of officers of the United States Army, with like pay and the same rights as other retired officers of the same grade.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CONTINUOUS DISCHARGES IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Will you grant me a few lines of space in your journal to call attention to the injustice of the law lately passed in regard to continuous discharges in the Navy, in its application to veteran man-of-war's men of the Navy? For instance, a man may have joined the service in his early manhood, served his country faithfully through peace and war, and just received his fourth or fifth honorable discharge as this new law comes in operation, being at that time, it may be, thirty-six years of age. Under the law he can never receive one dollar benefit from these continuous discharges, as he is one year too old when this law comes into operation. Now another man, perhaps his inferior in everything, as regards his qualifications as a seaman, may enter the service at the age of thirty-five (the age prescribed), and each successive cruise he gets one dollar per month more than the seaman who has carried his country's flag in triumph through every sea in calms and storms, in peace or war. The new-comer reaps all the pecuniary benefit. Now we see no reason why Government should not select the youngest and best of her seamen for the position of "seamen gunners," or what else they may see fit; but why the new-comer should receive more pay for his continued service we cannot see. We have no doubt but this new law will be altered as soon as its injustice is seen. Will not some of our veteran commodores or admirals take this in hand for us? We are helpless without your assistance.

A THIRCE HONORABLY DISCHARGED SEAMAN.

STAFF REORGANIZATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: You have asked "Bombshell" to show more definitely his objections to the staff system of the Prussian army, and why it cannot be introduced to advantage in the Army under our organization.

First, I say the systems are so at variance that the necessity of a separate staff-school, similar to the King's in Berlin—without which there would be no properly educated staff in the Prussian army—does not exist under our organization. I do not admit, what you assume, that the education at West Point is *only cadet education*, if you mean cadet education in the sense of cadet education as imparted in the military colleges in Europe generally. There the course of military instruction is special, and only prepares the cadet for the arm of service he proposes to enter—if cavalry, it is for cavalry service that he is educated; if infantry, it is for infantry service; if artillery, it is for artillery and ordnance; if for engineers, it is in the science of military engineering; in other words, they have no one general military college for transcending the cadet system of education, in which general military science, and everything relating to the science and art of war, are taught to all, embracing in its curriculum all the details of staff and administrative details and duty. But such a college we have at West Point, and from it enough officers are commissioned in the line of the Army to make a broad field for selection for staff duties, when their experience in regimental duties is sufficient to properly qualify them for the performance of staff functions.

It must be borne in mind that in all our regiments, of whatever arm of service, are large numbers of officers educated as engineers, ordnance, and artillery officers, and in every department of theoretical instruction in the specialties of staff details, duties, and service; and this instruction is not *cadet-like*, in ordinary significance, but it is thorough and solid, embracing quite as broad a field as the special staff-school at Berlin. It is not forgotten, nor does it fall into disuse, when the cadets from West Point join their regiments; for in their daily duties on our frontiers, and in our coast fortifications, they are constantly called into activity, and constitute a practical experience in every regimental officer's life. Not a scout of cavalry even is sent after Indians from any of our frontier posts that the commanding officer is not required by orders to make daily a topographical sketch of the country he passes over, making all the streams, springs of water, camping-grounds, mountains, hills, valleys, canons, ravines, places for ambush, ambuscade, etc., with a complete map of his line of march, that must accompany his report. So it is with all of our frontier campaigns, making practical staff duty the common experience of every line officer of the Army. What need have such officers of any special staff-school to teach them theories of campaigning that become experimental and enter the entire practical school of the most varied life of every officer of the United States Army? Most of them, in fact, would to great advantage fill professorships in the Von Moltke staff-college in Berlin, where staff duties are theorized, and only practically applied by regimental experience when the officers are returned to their regiments, and enter the field in campaign or war.

"Bombshell" should not be misunderstood. He only makes issue with you on the practicability of the Prussian staff polity in our military system. Ours is founded on the West Point idea, that every graduate shall carry into the Army the most complete military education, qualifying him for any army service, from the platoon drill and command to the highest functions of the engineer and generals commanding armies. He goes at once into a school of practice in an army in constant service on frontiers of magnitude occupied by no other one army, engaged in actual war with Indians, in a country presenting every variety of obstacle and embarrassment, and calling for the daily resources and needs few other armies ever experience. In this school of experience, "Bombshell" asserts that officers of the United States Army become eminently fitted for staff duties, and that they are better qualified to fill the places of aids and adjutant-generals to generals commanding, than they pos-

sibly could be by any plan of instruction in staff colleges and schools on the Prussian system.

It was the experience of Grant, Sherman, Thomas and Sheridan on our frontiers, superadded to their thorough West Point education, that made them the towering generals of the great civil war of the Rebellion. They rose high above any officers of the permanent staff of the Army who had lacked their campaign duties on our frontiers with regiments. And certainly any one of these generals would have won conspicuous eminence as staff officers.

BOMBHELL.

FACTS RESPECTING CHARLESTON, S. C., 1863.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Your issue of February 24 quotes some very interesting criticisms by General Beauregard upon Admiral Dupont's naval attack of April, 1863, and subsequent Morris Island operations by General Gillmore. General B. thinks that General G. missed the true point of attack upon Charleston in his eagerness as an engineer to inflict upon Fort Sumter the same fate that had previously befallen Fort Pulaski—and he compares this to crawling in at the window when there was in reality an open door.

Naturally connected with these operations are facts not without value, and which it is proposed briefly to recall.

January 20, 1863, Major-General David Hunter assumed command of the Department of the South, appointing the writer his chief of staff and of artillery, and Captain (now General) Duane, chief of engineers. General Duane, however, was not then in the department, and did not arrive until some time later. January 23, 1863, a letter was written by me, submitted to and fully approved by General Hunter, and addressed to General Totten, Chief Engineer U. S. Army, Washington, stating effectively that the land forces would cooperate with the Navy in the approaching attack, by "the establishment upon Morris Island of a heavy battery of the heaviest rifles, with a view to the reduction of Fort Sumter." 200-pounder Parrotts were indicated. The original of this letter is doubtless on file in the Engineer Bureau.

February 9, 1863, Lieutenant (now Colonel) Guy V. Henry, First Artillery, was ordered North expressly to supervise the shipment of certain heavy rifles upon vessels of draft proper to enter Light-house Inlet. Five 200-pounder and nine 100-pounder Parrotts, with their stores, were so loaded and shipped.

The writer had been stationed at Fort Moultrie before the war, and had then made careful personal study of this vicinity. Early in January, '63, a very intelligent rebel soldier, who had served here in my company for five years, deserted to us, giving the most accurate data concerning the defenses of the harbor. And personal study of Folly Island, the south end of Morris, and the adjacent shores of James, evolved the following plan, which was to have been attempted in co-operation with Admiral Dupont's forces.

Assuming that our iron-clads would pass Fort Sumter and batter it from its western side, the land forces were to seize Morris Island, carry Fort Wagner, if possible—at all events establish the heavy rifles against Sumter; at the same time attack James Island by advancing the *Paumotu* (then in the Stono, under Captain Balch, U. S. Navy) up Folly River to the front of the Secessionville battery, while certain light draft gunboats were to ascend Light-house Inlet and attack in rear, and at least two divisions of troops were conjointly to ascend this inlet, land in rear of Secessionville, and make straight for Fort Johnson—near which it was expected our iron-clads would be found. Here was "the open door."

The land forces under General Hunter consisted of three divisions, under Generals Terry, O. S. Ferry, and Heckman; a total, with field batteries, etc., of about 15,000. One division was to be left to conduct the work on Morris Island.

Such was General Hunter's plan for early April, 1863. Under so active and determined a fighter, and with a thoroughly organized and eager force, it is still believed that every consideration was in favor of success. It was known at that time that there were no defensive works on James Island, facing Morris, to forbid its execution; it is not believed there were any when General Gillmore landed on Morris Island, June 10, 1863. On both occasions the door was open. General Hunter meant to force entrance by window and door.

It would be of great interest to many students could they now know from so able a critic and opponent as General Beauregard what might have been the probabilities of the success of the above plan. Its operation was in due progress at the south end of Morris Island when the failure of the naval attack, the absolute withdrawal of the fleet, and the impossibility of assistance considered essential to army success, involved the withdrawal of the land forces—with what infinite regret on the part of General Hunter may be understood but not described. By the light of subsequent experience this withdrawal is now considered to have been a great error.

General Gillmore relieved General Hunter June 12, 1863. Previously, in Washington, by the writer personally, and doubtless by others, he was fully informed as to the above Morris Island plan and the preparations here indicated for reducing Sumter. His "Engineer and Artillery Operations" catalogues the train of artillery he found provided as here described, but it does not enter into the scope of that work to give to his predecessor such credit as is here claimed for him. The facts were stated by General Hunter in a letter to the President, and a pertinent quotation therefrom can be found in a letter from Secretary Welles, "Armored Vessels," page 4—a work not generally accessible. Whatever credit is due for the plan of battering Sumter with heavy rifles from Morris Island, and preparing the train therefor, is claimed for General Hunter; had events over which he had no control been more fortunate, it is also claimed he would have effected even more decisive operations.

General Pemberton, when in command at Charleston,

abandoned the mouth of the Stono and established the line of defence across James Island from Wappoo to Secessionville. It was a grave if not a fatal mistake. Had the south end of Folly Island been strongly held, with smaller posts at its north end and at the south end of Morris Island, Charleston would have been spared much annoyance. Our Navy could hardly have forced the delicate entrance to the Stono; we could not have seized Morris Island; the line by Light-house Inlet would not have been opened; Fort Sumter would have been untouched; shell never would have been thrown into the city from Morris Island. It is true this shell firing did no great harm, because the lower part of the city had previously been burned; had it not, the distress resulting from a number of rifles on Morris Island instead of one, will be understood. This affords a valuable illustration of a principle of seacoast defence too often neglected—that the military engineer should hold the enemy firmly at arm's length and at harmless distances from points so important as cities or navy-yards.

TRUMAN SEYMOUR.

ARMY CLOTHING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: O, say, have you seen the unique forage cap that good Uncle Sam on his Army doth clasp? Some turn up its visor, and some turn it down, still it gives each poor wearer the air of a clown. It looks like a scare-crow—the good reason why the enemy saw it, took fright, and did fly. But the flag of our Union in triumph shall wave, when each cap and contractor shall lie in one grave. If never you've glanced from the head to the feet of Uncle Sam's Army, you've missed quite a treat; a cure for dyspepsia, or any disease, is a sight of the troops in their shoddy booties. Not worse than the rest of their clothing, no doubt, and when water runs in it is sure to run out; but the flag of the Union long waits for to wave, when some worthy inspectors their honor shall save.

BYRON.

BUGLES VERSUS DRUMS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: "War Hat," in last week's JOURNAL, is perfectly level-headed as to the superior advantages of bugles. I remember that a large division, each regiment of which possessed its full complement of drums (20), arrived at Harrison's Landing, after the seven days' campaign, and not a single drum could be found to beat the calls. Rains and bad weather had ruined them all. With bugles this could never have happened. The drum is a barbarous instrument, and should be abolished from the service as field music.

Z.

THE NAPOLEON GUN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Those who question the prejudices of some of us artillery officers in favor of the light 12-pounder over a rifle claimed to be of corresponding or greater power may be pleased to hear the testimony of an ancient artillerist of the Mexican war, subsequently somewhat distinguished as a general officer.

"In field guns the experience of our late war demonstrates that we have in the Napoleon 12-pounder smooth bore and in the 3-inch ordnance rifled gun all that is to be desired in this line."

See General Sherman's report to the Secretary of War, November 20, 1869.

XX.

GENERAL BUTLER AT NEW ORLEANS.

THE case of Wm. A. Britton v. Benj. F. Butler, just decided in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, involves some points of interest to Army officers. This suit was brought in a State Court, and transferred to the United States Court. The declaration is in assumpsit on the money accounts, and an account stated. The damages are laid at \$15,000. The causes of action are alleged to have occurred at New Orleans, on the 1st of September, 1862. The defendant pleads the general issue and two special pleas. To each of the special pleas a special demurrer is interposed by the plaintiff. The first plea avers that, from the 24th of February, 1862, until the 10th of December, 1862, the defendant held the rank of major-general in the armies of the United States, and commanded in the Department of the Gulf, including the State of Louisiana, then declared to be under martial law; that on the 1st of September, 1862, a person was captured by the forces under the defendant endeavoring to make his way from Natchez, then in possession of the enemy, to New Orleans, and that there were found upon him two or more bills of exchange drawn by firms in Natchez on certain firms in New Orleans. These bills the defendant took, collected the moneys on them, and turned the proceeds over to the United States Treasury. In justification of this, the defendant pleads the act of July 13, 1861, forbidding all commercial intercourse between the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, with certain specified exceptions, one of which excepted such parts of Louisiana as might be in the occupation of the United States forces. The defendant contends that, by this act, the checks or bills of exchange mentioned were void instruments and were subjects of confiscation.

Judge Blatchford, in his decision, decides that even if the papers were void and subjects of confiscation, it gave no valid claim to the United States to collect from the drawers the moneys expressed on the bills. If the moneys were paid voluntarily by the drawers to the defendant on a demand for them, the bills being void instruments, their seizure could confer on the United States, and on the defendant no title to receive or retain the moneys which they would not have had if the bills had never been seized or presented. There is no warrant for saying that the transaction, as set up in the plea, if one of seizure, was lawful. The mere declaration of war does not confiscate the enemy's property or debts due to an enemy; special enactments are requisite for this. The facts set up in the special plea constitute no defense to the action. The demurrer to the first special

plea must therefore be allowed, with leave to the defendant to amend, on payment of costs. The second plea avers that the acts on which the plaintiff bases his action were committed by the defendant in pursuance of his duties as an officer of the United States; and that all acts so committed, the act of Congress of March 3, 1863, made lawful, unless action shall have been commenced within two years after the commission of the act or acts. Judge Blatchford decides that an action of assumpsit like the present is not covered by the statute referred to, as it only provides a defence "for any search, seizure, arrest, or imprisonment made, done or committed, or acts omitted to be done," under, or by virtue of an order or authority of the President. The demurrer to the second special plea is therefore allowed, on the same conditions as the former.

(From the New York Evening Post.)

ANDERSON.

"GENERAL Robert Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter, died at Nice, in France, October 26, 1871."

From the city by the sea,
Close by sunny Italy,
Where the war worn hero went to die,
Bring him for his final rest
To the land he loved the best,
With his fathers here in peace to lie.

Bring him in a ship of war,
Sound and firm each trusty spar,
With his country's colors o'er his head.
Let the land be guarded well
In the midst of shot and shell
Guard him safely to his narrow bed.

Gather, too, his comrades there,
Who within Fort Sumter's square,
Answered muster on that April morn,
When with calm uncovered head
Solemn prayer their leader said,
While around with shot the ground was torn.

Hither bring that tattered flag,
Seamed and riddled to a rag,
Which from Sumter's fire he safely bore.
Let its shot-torn fragments wave
Once again, above his grave,
Saluted by the booming cannon's roar.

High among the gallant host
Whom their country honors most
Place his name, who, when her traitorous sons,
First against their flag and his
Turned their rebel batteries,
Waked the nation by his answering guns.

DAVID MURRAY.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

THE KRIEGSSPIEL.

(From Fraser's Magazine for February.)

WE have sometimes solaced ourselves with the thought, that we had frequent opportunities of testing officers' ability in some colonial war, insignificant, perhaps in extent, but valuable in the lessons it taught and the experience it bequeathed. But what shall we say of a nation who, during a long period of profound peace, learn to play the terrible game of war so excellently that the results of three campaigns hardly display a false move or an erroneous calculation? The trumpet sounds, the study doors of the military establishments open, and there come forth, not book-worms or theoretical soldiers, but masters of grim war, carrying out their plans and pouring forth their hosts, not perhaps with the rapidity of a Bonaparte, but with a precision and power that resemble some vast irresistible engine of battle. Much of the necessary knowledge has, no doubt, been acquired in their autumn campaigns, but we believe that the most distinguished Prussian generals lay still greater stress on the lessons learned indoors at the fortnightly exercise of the Kriegsspiel. It is high time, then, to examine the game to which Prince Frederick Charles, the Crown Prince, may even Von Moltke himself, profess to owe so much. The Kriegsspiel may be described as the Prussian method of playing out the tactics of war, by means of maps very carefully made and contoured, and small lead blocks, representing every formation of troops, made to the exact scale of the map, and contoured so as to indicate the cavalry, artillery, and infantry of two hostile armies. The peculiarity is, that all the conditions of service are copied sufficiently closely to keep the players constantly reminded of the contingencies arising in actual war.

The game is played in the following way. Two officers, who must have some experience in the handling of troops, act as the generals of the miniature contending forces, each being provided with a certain staff to assist him in placing his men, which means fixing the position of, not only each company, but each individual vedette. A "chief umpire" must be appointed of undeniable skill and judgment, whose decisions in all matters are final, and under him one umpire must act for each side.

The chief umpire draws up what is termed the "general idea" of the proposed game; that is to say, he appoints the definite end to be aimed at by each army, and he fixes their bases of operations and the number of their respective troops, naming a fictitious day and month for the supposed commencement of operations. The map of the country is, with this "general idea," submitted to each commander in turn, who keeps it for two or three days and studies every road and every feature of ground presented by the map; on which the most minute details are given, even to whether the trees in the plantations are evergreens or such as become bare in winter. On the time of year named will depend the state of roads or fords. Each commander next draws up his own "special idea," which expresses the general line of action by which he proposes to carry out the ob-

ject set before him. This he submits to the umpire-in-chief, who is then in a position to judge whether the opposing forces, following out their own "special ideas," will come into such collision as will lead to an instructive game, or whether, as in some cases, may happen, they will avoid each other, so that there would be little use in playing their game out.

On the approval of the chief umpire, the two generals take the field, each one disposing his troops, as nearly as possible, as if on actual service. Thus, a general would not be able to see the formation of his enemy until he arrived within a certain distance; therefore each commander is called into the room in turn, and directed to carry out his design, move by move, while a covering is laid over the forces of his adversary until such time as they would actually come in sight. A "move" consists in the advance of all the troops for such a distance on the map as might be accomplished in reality in two minutes, the allowance made for infantry being 175 yards ordinarily; at times of special excitement and interest, 200 yards; or at the "double," 300 yards in two minutes. For cavalry, at a walk, 200 yards; at a trot, 350 to 500 yards; at a gallop, 600 yards; and at a full charge, 750 yards per move is allowed. While the armies are far apart, and all is covered over, each general may advance his troops by as much as ten moves together, but as the plot thickens, and more and more depends on their relative positions at each moment, the armies are brought down to two moves, to single moves, or at any crisis to half moves, in succession.

The spectators and umpires thus see all that goes on, while each commander only sees what would be visible in actual war; and it must be understood that he is bound to fix his own personal position, and only change it by feasible galloping moves, not by flying about at will to any part of his army. The uncovering of his enemy's forces will appear to him in the following way: On the enemy arriving within 2,500 yards of his vedettes or advanced troops his umpire will claim for him to be informed, and a vedette will be, as it were, sent galloping in to him, the distance being measured and the information of what was visible to the vedette being communicated to him at the moment at which the message would arrive. The greatest nicety is here insisted on. Should the ground be steep or heavy, the "move" of the vedette is curtailed, just as his horse's stride would be shortened in reality. As the general himself arrives within 2,500 yards the troops are actually uncovered, unless there are special features in the ground which would conceal them. So at length the actual collision of the forces occurs. And now comes the most ingenious, though perhaps not the most valuable, feature in the game, namely, the representation of the various fortunes and uncertainties in war, by means of calculated tables of probabilities, and by the throw of dice. A die having six sides, a table is drawn up formed of six rows with the numbers belonging to the faces placed in six squares in each row. The first row gives even chances, such as would be taken when two perfectly equal forces meet under equally favorable conditions, and when the two generals elect to try their fortunes by the onset. In this row the numbers 1, 3, and 5 would be colored dark, and if thrown, would give success to one force, while 2, 4, and 6 would give it to the other; slight success being won by the figures 1 or 2, decided success by 3 or 4, and complete by 5 or 6. According to the number thrown the beaten troops would be made to move back, and they would limit their future action according to the decision of the chief umpire. Thus, after complete defeat (given by 5 or 6), troops would be incapable of acting for, at all events, twenty minutes or ten moves.

The second row of squares on the table have the same numbers repeated, but two are dark and three light, and the sixth counts as a blank, and must be thrown again. Here, then, the odds are three to two for the light color. The third row gives four to two, and so on, the last giving five to one. These would be taken to represent cases where a general was compelled to accept battle at a disadvantage, either in position or in men, when he might, as on actual service, obtain a success, but where the odds would be against him. The results of artillery and infantry fire are formed into a similar table, the calculated losses being noted down, and from time to time taken away from the suffering army.

When, however, the troops become completely engaged all along the line, the game is generally discontinued, the most instructive part being then at an end. Whatever military skill is necessary to qualify a man to take part in such a game, very little is needed to enable the mind to estimate the value of it. It affords, the Prussian authorities generally consider, first-rate instruction in tactics, practice in the reading and use of maps, in writing out dispositions, and giving clear and decided orders, and in appreciating the value of time and space. An officer vividly realizes the rapidity with which, on occasion, cavalry cross the ground as compared with infantry; he learns the terrible time it takes troops to file across a bridge; and he experiences, in a manner, the anxiety he would feel on actual service during such an operation; for, be it observed, much reputation is won in Prussia by success in this exercise. We may add, that the Kriegsspiel has, in a great measure, revolutionized and shaped afresh the nature of instruction given in the military establishments in Prussia. To have its full force, it is desirable occasionally to carry out afterward, in manoeuvres over the actual country depicted, some programme that has been worked out by the Kriegsspiel.

Is it too much to say, that the unveiling of the pieces of this game reveals a strange source of Prussian skill and success in war? Suppose, for example, we, like the writer of the Battle of Dorking, contemplate the case, which we trust is never likely to be a reality, of a German army landing in some quarter of England. We should certainly, at the present moment, look with some anxiety at the efforts of almost any English general. We have a commander who has had, perhaps, some experience in Indian warfare, and has moved a few troops about in a general sort of way at Aldershot, or at the Carragh; but his adversary has fought his Kriegsspiel

under all conceivable circumstances again and again over the actual ground, as far as it could be represented by our admirable Ordnance Survey. He has again and again followed the track of the various roads. He has had to consider whether, owing to the cross-sleepers being raised or sunk into the ground, cavalry could, or could not, trot along any particular railway, if required to do so. He has felt the annoyance of the delay occasioned by the steepness of any particular hill delaying the pace of the half-winded horse of a vedette. He has discussed the size of our fields and the thickness of our hedges, and he has referred doubtful points to officers who have travelled in England, with the eyes and ears that were used to such purpose in France previous to the war, and the hands and heads that, in spite of French vigilance, measured the slopes of the Paris forts, and calculated the angle at which to breach them in the presence of the very guards of the Emperor. Not only might a Prussian general have done all this, but he might have done it under the eye and criticism of Von Moltke himself, with his forty years' Kriegsspiel brought to practice and tested by autumn manoeuvres, and crowned by two of the most successful campaigns of this century, undertaken against what were considered the two greatest military powers in Europe.

THE New York Times sums up an article on "The Red Man" with this statement of the results of the present policy of dealing with the Indians:

Has the Government succeeded? Yes. The peace policy has resulted in peaceful relations, with the exception of some trouble among the Apaches, where whites were as much to blame as the Indians. Every Indian war costs millions, and it is true, as General Harney, the old Indian warrior, said, "Tis cheaper to board them at the Fifth Avenue Hotel than to fight them!" and it is a notable fact that Canada has had no troubles with the Indians on her borders, because she has treated them as our Government now does, adopting them as its wards. An Indian is an outlaw, and what can you do with him while he is so considered, and cannot be made responsible to any tribunal for his acts? There is fast becoming an end to the question, and at the same time of Indian rings and fat contracts growing out of wars incited by aggressive, bad white men, to satisfy the greed of unscrupulous demagogues.

EARLY in the war a very large appropriation was made by Congress for collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers, and since the discontinuance of the Provost Marshal-General's bureau all claims falling under that appropriation have been examined and settled by the Adjutant-General. Four years ago all the remaining part of the appropriation, except some \$700,000 reserved to pay outstanding claims, was carried on to the surplus fund of the Treasury. Out of the \$700,000 some fifty clerks, employed in the investigation of claims for raising and subsisting volunteers, and in the examination of the record of applicants for pensions, bounties, and back pay, have been paid; and the First Comptroller lately decided that the appropriation must all be conveyed into the Treasury, under the act of 1870, and, on an appeal from the Secretary of War, has reaffirmed his decision. This leaves neither clerks to examine recruiting claims nor money to pay them, and, as the investigation of pension and bounty claims will be much retarded by the enforced discharge of the fifty clerks, the Secretary, a despatch from Washington reports, intends to ask Congress to reappropriate the amount which the Comptroller decides has been carried to the surplus fund.

KRUPP, says the *Pull Mall Gazette*, seems determined not to suffer himself to be outdone by us in calibre of guns. Our "Woolwich Infant" has already been all but matched by his latest production—a 12 inch gun, with a barrel weight of 36,600 kilograms, throwing 660-pound shot with a charge of 114 pounds of prismatic powder; and the great gunfounder has now in contemplation a piece which shall throw heavier shot still than our 35-ton gun, and which is destined to take a conspicuous place in the defence of the new harbor works at Kiel. Other heavy guns are in making at Berlin by order of the Naval Ministry, viz., a speciality of 31-ton guns, to be used on board the large iron-clads, throwing shot of 41 pounds weight by a charge of 70 pounds of powder, the width of the barrel being 10.338 inches; and 27-ton guns for coast defence, throwing shot of 513 pounds weight by a charge of 88 pounds of powder, the barrel width being 11.025 inches.

THE iron sea forts, now in course of construction for the defence of the prominent naval stations of Great Britain, will, with the foundations, cost \$5,000,000 apiece. The iron shell of one of the forts for Spithead, near Portsmouth, has been shipped by rail to that harbor from the works of the Whitworths, in the iron districts. This shell or skeleton weighs 2,400 tons, and is to be fitted up with 15-inch iron plates, twenty six feet in length. Each fort is to be seven hundred feet in circumference, and two hundred and thirty feet high. They are to be armed with two tiers of guns.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

THE following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington:

ARMY.

FEBRUARY 23.

Cuyler, Jas., Captain.
Johnston, J. W., Colonel.
Jordan, J. F., Colonel.

Rogers, J. P., Captain.
Thorpe, T. R., Colonel.
Woodward, Major-General.

FEBRUARY 27.

Barney, Captain.
Bury, G. C., Captain.

Curtis, Colonel.
Edlett, Captain.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—The celebration of the 22d this season was particularly general in its character, and the number of parades, both military and civic, were unusually large. The streets of the city were, fortunately, in good condition, but, unlike the few preceding days, the weather was cold and the wind piercing to even those well clad. The Second brigade of the First division, however, made a very fair display, despite the weather and absence of overcoats; and, while pitying the force of circumstance that compelled the members to parade thus unprotected, we cannot help but admire the spirit of the German soldiery, of which this brigade is largely composed. The turnout of the different commands was equal if not better than the average, and the *esprit de corps* of a large portion of the commands was highly commendable to the brigade and its commander. The presence of this brigade under arms, and supplied, as it is stated, with ball ammunition, had a tendency to check doubtless any transgression of the peace on the part of those ready at any time and circumstances to force a riot upon the city. The civic processions of the Protestant Association, Orange Lodges, and United American Mechanics were quiet and most peaceful, and the general bearing, fine manly appearance of the latter organizations won hearty praise from all sides. In fact, with the exception of the German Peace Festival parade in this city last spring, no civic parade in this vicinity has ever equalled in general appearance the parade of the United American Mechanics. The whole parade seemingly was previously arranged without great publicity, and carried into effect with the utmost credit to all concerned. The following is a brief account of the parade of the military:

The Second Brigade, Brigadier-General Augustus Funk commanding, formed as directed in orders, with the exception of the Sixth Infantry, in Lafayette Place, by column of companies, right resting on Eighth street, soon after 2 o'clock P. M. The Sixth, however, in consequence of its kindly offered escort to the Veterans of the War of 1812, formed opposite its armory on Fourteenth street, joining the brigade as it passed up Fourth avenue. The brigade moved very promptly, and proceeded in regular numerical order over the previously prescribed route as follows: Broadway, Fourth avenue to Twenty-fourth street through to Madison avenue, thence to Thirty-fourth street through to Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, at which point the troops were dismissed after offering a marching salute to the brigade commander. The troops passed in the following order, all being in full uniform (sans overcoats), and only one command (Eighty-fourth Infantry) in full dress or "swallow-tail" coats. The brigade commander and staff—particularly the former—looked exceedingly well in full uniform, but the staff lacked, noticeably, uniformity of stature and rotundity.

The Fifth Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Kraeger commanding, paraded, with band and its celebrated drum corps, ten commands averaging fourteen files. The Fifth looked well in its helmets, and attracted comments by its good marching and general bearing.

The Sixth Infantry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Schieffelin, presented an exceedingly fine appearance; in fact, led all others in column. It paraded, with band and drum corps, nine commands of fourteen files. This regiment, through its commander, Colonel Sterry, kindly took charge of the Veterans of the War of 1812, who "marched in carriages" escorted and flanked on either side by the gallant Sixth.

The Eleventh, Colonel Vilmer, made a very handsome show, parading ten commands averaging eighteen files. This command has been very quiet lately; it, however, maintains its standard on parade. The regiment paraded with band and drum corps.

The Eighty-fourth Infantry, Colonel Conkling, paraded, with band and drum corps, nine commands averaging fourteen files. This was the only regiment in column parading in full dress, swallow-tail coats, and it made a very fair appearance. The field and staff of the regiment, however, strange to say, paraded dismounted.

The Ninety-sixth Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Stauff commanding, paraded, with a good band and drum corps, eight companies averaging from eight to eleven files. The regiment, however, looked weak, and failed to present a strong military bearing.

The Third Cavalry, Colonel Budke, paraded in full hussar dress, attracting unusual attention by its handsome display. The Third is in good hands, and undoubtedly one of the most efficient and best equipped regiments of cavalry in the National Guard service. On this occasion it paraded some 360 well mounted men. We should be pleased to hear from the command more frequently, and while it maintains its present condition shall always support it.

The infantry regiments as a whole did not present the most encouraging appearance, the men very naturally looking cold and disinterested in the march and display. The uniforms as a rule were in pretty good condition; the equipments, however, were generally in a soiled and disordered state, and not a few of the muskets were more or less rusty.

The parade of any portion of the National Guard without overcoats at this season of the year is in fact cruelty to animals, and the parade of the Second brigade last week gave practical evidence to that fact, the men appearing care-

less, having little or no regard for military precision, etc.; the chief object of performing the task being apparently to save fines, and to get through with the march and whole parade as soon as possible.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.—This command assembled on the 22d at its armory for special inspection and presentation of recruiting medal offered some time since by the board of officers of the regiment, to the company producing, fully uniformed and equipped, the largest number of recruits for the year ending July 22, 1872; the medal to be given to the individual member procuring the greatest number of recruits in the successful company. It was awarded to Company C, or rather to Captain J. G. Davenport, the commandant. The presentation, however, was deferred until the regiment takes possession of the new armory next month. Captain Clark of Company B was likewise presented by his company with a beautiful oil portrait of himself in uniform, the presentation speech being made by Donald McQuinn, a member of the company. The Eighth is working quietly but surely, and Colonel Scott and his officers give good satisfaction in the regiment. A gold medal worth \$150 has been offered by the officers on similar grounds to the one presented on the 22d ult.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.—Drills by wing occurred in this command on Monday and Wednesday evening at the State Arsenal. Colonel Ward was in command on both occasions, assisted by Major Cruger, Lieutenant-Colonel Gildersleeve being absent on account of indisposition. The wings were consolidated into four commands of twelve files front, and the movements were similar on both evenings—comprising right and left front into line by company and division; advance and retreat in line; wheeling by company and division; by the right of companies to the rear into column; column of four movements, etc. These executions were mainly by the left, the regimental commandant apparently trying the metal of officers and men to the utmost, by continually inverting the relative positions of companies and fours. At the drill of the right wing the only perceptible error was in forming division on the march; the rear company obliques to the right instead of marching forward. In forming divisions left in front from column of fours, at the command right front into line, the second division file-closers failed to dart through the intervals, thereby causing for the moment much confusion. The battalion being in column, at the command left forward, fours left, the color company became inverted—an apparent error of misunderstanding of the order on the part of the company commandant. The errors of the left wing were, comparatively speaking, few, and unimportant; in fact, the drill exceeded that of the right in general smoothness and precision. The battalion being in column, at the command by companies right wheel, the right company wheeled slightly to the left, but corrected itself before the error was scarcely observed. This was about the only mistake of the wing, which in itself amounted to nothing, and the battalion as a whole deserve our qualified praise for its attentiveness, as well as steadiness. The manual at both wings exhibited marked improvement, and the steadiness of the men at dress parade was really creditable, all of which showed manifestly the benefit of attention to details at the series of drills by division, which preceded those by wing. Colonel Ward, who every one knows loves the "old Twelfth," seemed particularly pleased at the spirit exhibited by both officers and men at these drills, and at the close praised highly both wings.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.—The right wing of this command assembled at the armory on Friday evening of last week. Owing to sickness in his family Colonel Austin was prevented from attending. Consequently, Major Rogers assumed command. The movements of the previous drill were repeated with a few changes, and were executed remarkably well. At the opening of the drill it was Major Rogers' intention that other movements than those previously executed should be the programme for the evening, but upon reflection concluded it would be advisable to repeat the movements, from the fact that the command would thoroughly understand them and work better. This proved very true, for the wing showed manifest improvement over its previous efforts, and the drill as a whole was, comparatively speaking, free from glaring errors, and most satisfactory to all concerned.

At an election held at the armory on Wednesday evening, to fill the positions of lieutenant-colonel and major, Major A. H. Rogers was elected lieutenant-colonel, vice Orton, resigned, and Captain (Brevet Major) A. C. Bush, of Company I, Thirteenth Infantry, major, vice Rogers, promoted. The former officer (Rogers), it perhaps will be remembered, on two occasions has been "jumped"—in the first instance by an adjutant, and the second time, a few months since, by a line officer (captain). This, however, was not because of any lack of military knowledge on his part, but because of the personal preferences of the officers of the regiment, who for a long time failed to appreciate the talents of the major of the regiment. He, however, has not been discouraged by these several defeats, and, like a good soldier, has maintained his position, in addition to increasing his attention to the interests of the regiment, who, as a body, have long espoused his cause, despite the action of the officers. The promotion on this occasion was therefore well merited, and the vote was unanimous, as also was that for the position of major.

From the known ability of these gentlemen, and their de-

votion to the interests of the National Guard, the result will doubtless prove gratifying to the friends of the regiment, as well as, we trust, a benefit to the command. Major Rogers has been an active member of the regiment from the date of its organization, and has the experience of each grade of rank—a sketch of whose military career has already been given in these columns.

Major Bush retires from one of the most flourishing companies of the Second division; was at one time a member of the Forty-seventh (Company C), and Twenty-third, a field officer of the Fifty-sixth (disbanded), and the commandant of Company I, Thirteenth. He is a qualified officer, of liberal means, and decidedly popular, and will doubtless win new laurels in the position which he has assumed. His company visited the armory of the Forty-seventh on the evening of the election for the purpose of inspecting the quarters, preparatory, as invited, to seceding from the "old Thirteenth." While we never at any time despise ambition, especially when it emanates from pure intentions, we cannot however highly commend the action of the Forty-seventh in this matter, nor that of the commandant of Company I. It is a well-known fact that the Forty-seventh has long contained officers in its command fully qualified to fill this vacant position. Why then should it seek outside? But it seems the officers of the regiment failed to possess the one great ambition of a soldier, and instead were gratified to receive an officer from another regiment rather than make an effort to increase their rank. It is true overtures have been made and received on the part of Captain Bush, which, if successful, may add to the strength of the regiment; but we rather think the members of Company I will consider well before taking a step so fatal to the interests of the service. It is also a well-known fact that in this it takes at least two to complete the bargain. This, of course, was a great inducement for any commandant of the Forty-seventh to lay aside his ambition and refuse promotion. Personally, we have the utmost regard for the major elect of the Forty-seventh; we, however, consider, by his desertion of a company of some sixty members, and leaving it in charge of a non-commissioned officer, he has not only been unjust to the company, but has shown little respect for the regiment from which he has retired.

THE SPENCER COURT OF INQUIRY.—CAPTAIN SPENCER VINDICATED.—After many months of tedious session and the taking of voluminous testimony, the court appointed to investigate charges and specifications made relative to the soldierly conduct of Captain Bird W. Spencer, commanding Company K, Ninth Infantry, on the 12th of July last during the riot in New York city, has recommended that the same be dismissed, and the action of the court has been approved by Brigadier-General J. M. Varian, and a court-martial therefore refused in the case. We have followed this court of inquiry more closely than is our custom, because the main charge, that of cowardice, was one most degrading to any soldier. Many other circumstances connected with this case have made it unusually interesting to members of the National Guard, all of whom have watched its progress, and many of whom at one time took strong grounds against the accused. Yet despite all this, the comparatively brief testimony offered in defence by the accused was of so convincing a character as to completely overwhelm his accusers, change the opinion of the public, and convince the court of his entire innocence in the matter. The propounding of these charges in the first instance in our opinion was most malicious in spirit, having apparently emanated from an jealous motive on the part of the accusers, and, as stated at the outset in these columns, the National Guard as a body is never benefited by trials of this nature; and we trust a similar case will never again disgrace the service. Captain Spencer is to be congratulated upon being relieved from the charges before a trial, and this clearance of his character from damaging assertion will undoubtedly be the source of congratulation on the part of his many friends in and out of the State service. We are compelled to omit the report and opinion of the court in this case as published in General Orders from Third brigade headquarters.

FIRST INFANTRY.—A regimental court-martial will convene at the armory, March 18, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment. Major Henry C. Perley is detailed as president of the court-martial. Ordnance Sergeant McNab, Commissary-Sergeant Hoagland, and Hospital Steward Rogers are ordered to report to Major Perley for duty at the regimental court-martial. Joseph Eugene Tucker, M. D., has been appointed assistant surgeon of this command, with the rank of captain, and Sergeant Ernest Head quartermaster-sergeant. Applications for pay for service in the riots of July 12 and 13, 1871, and on election day, November 7, 1871, are now being received at the headquarters of the First, making it very evident that this regiment at least is "going" for what it deserves. The regular company drills of this command will hereafter be supervised by the lieutenant-colonel and major, alternately. It is enjoined upon commandants of companies to promptly assemble the men of their respective commands at the hour designated in company orders, and to report as absent all who do not respond at roll call. All complaints respecting the armorer, or any matter wherein the commandant has the power to apply a remedy, if such complaints should prove to be well founded, will hereafter be made to these headquarters in writing.

Since the change of the commander of this regiment by the election of Colonel Cooper we observe the arrangements of the general orders have likewise changed, contrary to regulation. We hear otherwise most favorable reports of the First's new commander.

THE ELEVENTH BRIGADE COURT MARTIAL met on Tuesday evening, and disposed of all the cases brought before it. The court, in its decisions, exhibited much discrimination, thereby aiding greatly the effectiveness and discipline of the National Guard. The course pursued by the brigade court is commendable. We learn one of the members of the brigade Examining Board has refused to serve, claiming, as we are informed, that regimental commanders are the most competent officers to judge as to the relative qualifications of officers elect in their respective organizations. In this we do not agree, for we know of a number of regimental commanders in the State National Guard who, as regards competency, are thoroughly unfit themselves to command. We fear, in these instances, examinations would be few and far between. As it is, and under the provisions of the Code, we rarely hear of a rejection on the part of any of these brigade boards of any officer appearing before them, and we opine, if there were more, we would have decidedly fewer incompetent officers in the National Guard service.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.—The third and closing social concert of this command will be held at the State Arsenal, Brooklyn, on the evening of March 5. These affairs have thus far been very enjoyable and successful by reason of their absence of formality or over dress, and we trust the closing concert and hop will be as enjoyable as those preceding.

Captain Bush, of Company I, bade farewell to his company some time previous to his election to major in the Forty-seventh Infantry, unfortunately leaving it without officers, and in command of the first sergeant. The latter, however, is a capable "non-com." and able, it is said, to "go it" alone, as he will necessarily have to until some officer is elected or detailed to take charge of the company. The company on Wednesday evening, by and under the direction of First Sergeant Ennis, nominally escorted Captain Bush, its commander, to the armory of the Forty-seventh, where it was received by one company of the latter command (E), and cared for until after the election.

FISK GUARD, COMPANY K, NINTH INFANTRY.—Captain Spencer, having been honorably acquitted of the charges preferred against him by Lieutenant Bacon, as published elsewhere, the natural sequel follows:

"At a special meeting of Company K, Ninth regiment, held at the armory on Wednesday evening, Lieutenant J. A. Mulligan in the chair, the company voted unanimously to request the resignation of Lieutenant A. P. Bacon from the company, and also from the regiment. They also elected Captain John N. Lewis as an honorary member—a favor rarely conferred by this company, as it only has five names on the honorary roll." Captain Lewis is the gentleman who so ably defended Captain Spencer in his case. Captain Lewis is an ex-Army officer, and a veteran of the Seventh regiment. It is the intention of this company to give a grand promenade concert on the evening of April 12, the occasion being the second anniversary of the organization of the company. The music will be furnished by the Ninth regiment band, and the tickets will be one dollar, admitting lady and gentleman.

SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.—This command is quietly resting on the laurels won at the elegant reception given on the 22d instant at the regimental armory, which was by far one of the most successful ever undertaken by the regiment in the regimental armory; in fact, seldom has it been eclipsed in general appointments and richness of costumes at the Academy of Music. The main drill-rooms were pleasingly decorated, and filled at an early hour by a large portion of New York's best society, in the general significance of elegant costumes and distinguished personages. The music by the regimental band, under its leader, T. J. Eben, was, in the language of "small talk," perfectly delightful and irresistible even to tired dancers. As for the popular "One Thousand and one Nights," it fairly entranced all.

Many of the members furnished coffee and other refreshments to their lady friends in the company rooms, but there was no display of intoxicating beverages—a reform, we note to its credit, the American Guard has at last established. The officers generally were in attendance, and the whole affair was pleasantly arranged and conducted under the supervision of Captains Webber and Turner, of the Floor and House Committee.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.—This command may well be termed a good National Guard organization, if its frequency of attendance at church may be taken as a criterion. If we are not mistaken, Sunday last was the second time this season the regiment has paraded (armless) in full-dress uniform to attend divine service, and listen to the Christian eloquence of its chaplain, the Rev. Norman D. Seaver, D.D. On this occasion, by special invitation of the chaplain, and "adjutant's call," the regiment assembled, some 300 strong, in the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, occupying, as customary, the main body of the church. In times of peace, in fact at any time, the presence of a battalion of soldiery at church is very impressive, if not slightly sensational, and it was in this instance. Yet soldiers like those of the Twenty-third are always as attentive to the word and commands of God as to the command of a superior officer; therefore the utmost at-

tention was given to the service and the discourse of the regimental chaplain, whose text was derived from Psalm cxix., 19—"Wherewith shall a young man cleanse his way? By taking heed thereto, according to thy Word."

He said that the meaning of the original, was how shall ways that are already pure be kept clean? How should a young man preserve the good lessons he had received, and keep pure his life? Character outlasted everything else in life. When the moral life was affected and rendered impure, the whole life was spoiled. Who did not loathe the drunkard and pity the sensualist? Should we not shrink back in equal terror from those whose ill-gotten wealth was the shame of their lives, and who were smitten away from among men by Providence? It was true that every age complained of its evil and corruption, as we now do, and had too much cause to. Looking at this rich, fruitful, beautiful land, with its free schools, untrammelled press, its liberty, and its great resources, we might expect to find honesty, purity, and peace; but, instead, we found corruption in the courts, corruption in the Legislature, and corruption in municipal governments; and even in this city gambling dens and infamous houses were promised and given protection in consideration of political services. We had murders by the fireside, in the streets, and by carelessness resulting from greed of wealth. Official villains flaunted their diamonds and ill-gotten wealth in the face of the people. Charlatans and quacks made fortunes, while poor hard-working men struggled for a bare living. In such times as these young men required great strength and effort to keep clean their ways. They could do it by taking heed thereto according to the Word of God. From the time of Abraham to the present, he who read that Word constantly had communion with God. It was said by some that the Scriptures are too obscure, too obsolete in language, to serve as a great educator. This is not so. The Scriptures say, "Seek, and ye shall find, knock, and it shall be opened." It was by study of the Word that it would be understood. Enough of it would be understood to receive the lesson and profit by it. The Word had power to purify and ennoble the soul because it was the teaching of God, and was accompanied by the influence of the Holy Spirit. No uncertain future was before us. The question which came to each one was, "What position shall I take?" The Christian patriot's hope was in the law and Word of God. It alone could purify the land.

The services closed with the familiar national hymn, "My Country, 'tis of Thee," the regiment and congregation uniting in swelling the notes of this grand old anthem in harmonious accord. The regiment was then dismissed, and quietly retired from the church.

VARIOUS ITEMS.—It is evident that the adjutants of the Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Eleventh and Thirteenth, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-ninth, Eighty-fourth, and Ninety-sixth regiments of Infantry deem the circulation of General Orders beyond their own ranks a court-martial offence, yet complaint is made by members of these and other commands that the press say little about them, and the public fail properly to recognize their true merits as military commands of the National Guard. Give us the data, gentlemen!.....Major-General Henry Genet, one of New Jersey's most respected citizens and old-time soldiers, died at Bergen, N. J. February 7. Major-General Henry J. Genet, born July 22, 1800, was the son of Edmond Charles Genet, ambassador from the first French Republic to the United States, and of Cornelia Tappan, daughter of George Clinton, leader of the Whigs in the Colonial Legislature, member of the Continental Congress, general in the Revolutionary army, unanimously elected President of the State Convention which adopted the Federal Constitution; for twenty-one years Governor of this State, and twice elected Vice-President of the United States, in which office he died, that event most likely preventing his elevation to the Presidency-in-chief of the Republic. The deceased at all times took a lively interest in the military of the State and General Governments, and his taste was to a large degree one of a military character. He passed through the several grades of military office, from captain to major-general, in which latter office he succeeded the late General Stephen Van Rensselaer.....A neat invitation, bearing the good-looking photograph of Captain Henry Gimpel, announces a military and civic ball of Company I, Fifth Infantry.....The troopers of the Washington Grays, it is reported, had a happy time at their armory on Washington's Birthday.....The anniversary reception of the Washington Light Guard, Company B, Twelfth Infantry, Captain Banta, occurred, in the absence of its commander, at the regimental armory on the 22d ult. It was largely attended and the most successful entertainment ever given by this prosperous company.....The second annual calico masquerade ball of the lady friends of Troop D, Third Cavalry, Captain Brookhardt commanding, took place on Tuesday evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms; and was thoroughly enjoyed.....Major McGarth of the Twenty-second Infantry has been detailed on the First brigade Examining Board in place of Captain Duckworth of the same regiment, relieved.....An election for captain of Company H, Twelfth Infantry, will be held March 7. It is reported an ex-captain of the Sixth Infantry is the candidate.....The Cox Court martial has held two sessions during the past two weeks, two witnesses have been examined for the prosecution, and one of the specifications pretty well established. A stenographer has been allowed by the State, and the sessions hereafter will be less tedious.....Colonel Kreebbl of the Ninety-sixth Infantry has been finally discharged the service of the State.....Brigadier-General Funk and some of the Second brigade staff visited Albany during the week, appearing, we learn, before the Committee on the Militia.

OUT-OF-TOWN-ITEMS.

RHODE ISLAND.—The chief event of a military character transpiring in this State since our last remarks has been the

celebration of Washington's birthday, in which a portion of the militia troops stationed in and around Providence took the most active part. The Providence First Light Infantry, Captain C. R. Dennis, of course, as usual, led the van in this regard by a street parade and elegant reception on the evening of the 22d, a sketch of which we append:

First Light Infantry.—The first company which appeared upon the streets of Providence on the 22d was that favorite and famous military organization known as the First Light Infantry. But before we speak of their appearance in public, we must allude to a little incident which took place at their armory, and which for them was no doubt one of the pleasantest features of the day. The company having for a long time recognized the faithful services of their well-known captain, C. R. Dennis, had caused an elegant badge to be provided as a token of their appreciation of his services. The badge which was presented before the parade is of solid gold in bas-relief. At the top is an eagle holding in his talons a scroll on which is inscribed the motto of the company, "Deo fidemus." Below is a gold laurel wreath, within which is the monogram of Captain Dennis (C. R. D.) in red, white, and blue enamel. Below the laurel wreath is the company's badge, containing in the centre the coat of arms of Rhode Island, encircled with diamonds, thirty-six in number. The entire weight of the badge is three ounces, and the cost \$400.

Rev. Augustus Woodbury made the presentation in a graceful manner, complimenting the captain and company most deservedly for his and their attention to the duties required of them by the State, etc. The reply of Captain Dennis was full of feeling, and manifested a due appreciation of the elegant gift of his fine command. Following this surprise of the captain came another to the company from its numerous lady friends, in the form of a handsome silken American ensign, which useful and emblematic standard was bestowed upon the company on behalf of the ladies with happy remarks from their reverend friend before mentioned. Colonel Staples, of the Veteran Association, responded on behalf of the company, at the request of its commander. Cheers and mutual congratulations followed, and the "orator of the day," Mr. Woodbury, was unanimously voted an honorary member of the company. The flag presented was of the finest silk, eight feet three inches in length by five feet in width, and mounted upon a pole eleven feet in length. At the summit of the pole was a handsome gold eagle, and below were suspended gold cord and tassels; a gold fringe formed the border. The flag is valued at \$175. The company, as customary in "these parts," was divided into four commands, the whole numbering some seventy-five men, all in fatigue uniform, and wearing bearskin hats and scarlet blankets; or, as a wag once facetiously remarked, "done up in red flannel and muffs." Despite these latter useless and cumbersome ornaments, the company looked exceedingly well, and called forth many complimentary remarks.

The ball in the evening was the crowning event of the anniversary celebration, and, as predicted, Howard Hall never presented a handsomer scene. The building was filled with the elite of the city's society, and every detail of the arrangements was most perfectly carried out. The decorations of the hall were no small feature of this pleasing gathering, and among these were pleasant reminders of the good comradeship existing between Rhode Island, New York, and other States.

A well-arranged programme of twenty-two dances was inaugurated, and completed with great spirit and animation, under the direction of the polite and energetic floor committee. The harmonious blending of all the appointments and concomitants of this party were universally acknowledged to excel all the previous celebrated balls of the Infantry, and gave perfect satisfaction to every individual of the large company of ladies and gentlemen fortunate enough to be present. Many distinguished guests were present, military and otherwise, including his Excellency Governor Padesford and staff, of Rhode Island; Colonel Porter, of the New York Twenty-second; Major-General Daniels and staff; Brigadier-General Walker and staff; Adjutant-General Mauran; Quartermaster-General Flagg and staff; Hon. John R. Bartlett, Secretary of State; officers of Marine Artillery, United Train of Artillery, Providence Horse Guards, Sloum Light Guard, Pawtucket Horse Guards; Lieutenants Boyden and Jenkins, Worcester State Guards; Captain King, Worcester City Guards; Lieutenant Titcomb, Washington Guards of Fitchburg; Captain Calder, Roxbury Horse Guards; Captain Snow, Lieutenants Sears and Nichols, and Sergeant Chapin, of Boston Fusiliers; and last but not least, Corporal Lane and Private H. Simonds, of New York Twenty-second regiment; Privates Gough and Belcher, of New York Seventy-first regiment.

At midnight the company were invited into Richmond Hall, where a liberal and elegant supper was served by Mr. Humphreys.

The music by Brown and Reeve's Quadrille Band of twenty pieces, led by A. H. Brown, introducing several new quadrilles and dances, was highly complimented, and the general remark was that "they never had played so well before." It added largely to the pleasure of the festival.

The Providence Horse Guard, Colonel Miller, paraded on the 22d, making a handsome appearance. A contemporary thus speaks of this command:

There is a certain wild, dashing manner connected with the movements of cavalry that of course is never seen among infantry, and from the fact that cavalry men are seldom seen upon our streets, whenever they do appear they create a sensation. Such was the case to-day, and many were the complimentary comments that the movements of the Horse Guards called forth. The music was good and appropriate, being under the leadership of Mr. Nathaniel W. Westcott.

The United Train, Colonel Allen, did not parade. The popular and widely-known commander of this command has, we learn, forwarded his resignation, to take effect March 1. A strong pressure, however, has been brought forward, and the colonel, it is understood, will, for the interest of the command and service, reconsider his determination. We trust this is the case, for Rhode Island, aside from the "trainers," cannot afford the loss of such an energetic officer, especially at this time, as Colonel Harry Allen.

The New Militia Law is working its way gradually, and under its provisions we learn the First Light Infantry and United Train will be consolidated, forming a battalion of four companies, under the command, very properly, of a major. The mooted question of course is, who will command this proposed reconstructed favorite command?

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL ITEMS.

THE English Foreign Office has requested the Prussian Government to send it a copy of the school regulations, and all the books used in Prussian elementary schools. The printed matter has already been forwarded.

A REWARD of £2,000 has been offered in the name of Lady Franklin, for the whole of the journals or other records of the expedition of the *Erebus* and *Terror*. These records are believed to have been deposited near Point Victory, on King William's Land, by the survivors of the expedition in 1848.

THE Brazilian difference, now happily settled, has occasioned an order to be issued by the German Naval Department, to the effect that henceforth five ships will be kept in readiness to go to sea in five days. The vessels at present destined for this purpose are the two cuirassied frigates *Kron Prinz* and *Friedrich Carl*, the two corvettes *Elizabeth* and *Augusta*, and the advice boat *Albatross*.

WE learn from the *Strasburg Gazette* that according to the late census the city contains 41,300 male and 38,400 female inhabitants, or in round numbers, 80,000 in all. Before the war the population was about 84,000. In both cases the garrison of 7,000 men was included. The loss of more than 4,000 souls is explained by the deaths which occurred during or in consequence of the war, and the emigration of a large number of workmen to France, where there is a great demand for labor. Official investigations prove, it is said, that the emigration of well-to-do families has been very small.

In a review of the events of the year 1871, the *Vienna Neue Freie Presse* says: "The resuscitated German Empire is to-day the first and the strongest power on the globe. It might, if so disposed, make its will supreme in the world; but the spirit of moderation and self-control which pervades the German people forbids all such aspirations, and erects against them an insurmountable barrier. Germany prostrates her enemies, but does not enslave them; she conquers, but threatens no one. The new empire, it is true, desires to increase its strength; but while prepared to maintain the sacredness of its own rights, it will always be found ready to respect those of other nations."

FROM a parliamentary return, it appears that in the years 1868, 1869, and 1870, there were in England 77 explosions in powder mills and magazines, and manufactories and depositories of other compositions of an explosive nature. In these explosions 148 persons lost their lives, and 94 persons were injured. Upwards of 40 of the accidents were at powder mills, including seven accidents at government establishments. In one terrible explosion at Witton-lane, Handsworth, on the 9th December, 1870, no fewer than 53 persons lost their lives, of whom 17 died on the spot, and the others in Birmingham Hospital; there were in addition nine other persons

injured. The remaining explosions were chiefly in fire-work manufactories.

THE *Paris Figaro* gives the following method of obtaining light instantaneously without the use of matches and without the danger of setting things on fire: Take an oblong vial of the whitest and clearest glass, put in it a piece of phosphorus about the size of a pea, upon which pour some olive oil, heated to a boiling point, filling the vial about one-third full, and then seal the vial hermetically. To use it, remove the cork and allow the air to enter the vial and then recork it. The whole empty space in the bottle will then become luminous, and the light obtained will be equal to that of a lamp. As soon as the light grows weak its power can be increased by opening the vial and allowing a fresh supply of air to enter. In winter it is sometimes necessary to heat the vial between the hands to increase the fluidity of the oil. Thus prepared the vial may be used for six months. This contrivance is now used by the watchmen of Paris in all magazines where explosive or inflammable materials are stored.

A VERY simple modification of the Moncrieff gun-carriage has been invented by Mr. J. Farlie, a draughtsman in the British War Department, and is now under the consideration of the Committee of Inventions. Its chief merit is the readiness with which the system can be adapted to the ordinary field gun-carriage, and, indeed, to almost any gun-carriage in the service. It consists in shifting the trunnions of the gun to the shoulder of the carriage, and adding a counterpoise to the foot of the trail, so that the whole may balance evenly on the axis of the wheels. When employed in field service it is proposed to carry the counter-weight under the gun, and when used in siege-work to fasten it on the trail, digging a trench to allow it to fall, and carry up the loaded gun over the parapet. The position of the axis, the position of the gun, and the weight of the counterpoise have all been mathematically adjusted, so that the recoil at firing shall bring down the gun again under cover to the loading position, and the contrivance is altogether so cheap, ingenious, and useful, that it has received very favorable consideration.

THE correspondent of the *London Times* telegraphs from Calcutta to the following effect, under date of the 3d instant: "Further information has been received which shows who is responsible for the Kooka executions. After complete suppression of the mutiny Deputy-Commissioner Cowan selected fifty men to be shot. Upon the scene of execution one broke away, ran at Mr. Cowan, and was cut down. The others were blown from guns on Deputy-Commissioner Cowan's own responsibility. Mr. Forsyth, the Commissioner at Umballa, executed sixteen more. The whole band, which never numbered 300, has been literally hunted down; sixty-six men and two women, terrified, half famished, and twenty-nine of them wounded, submitted in the end to four men. The whole transaction occurred within forty-

eight hours, and in the neighborhood of our fine force of 15,000 men of all arms at Delhi Camp. The Government has ordered an immediate inquiry. The public feeling, which at first was hesitating, is partially turning against the executions."

COMMANDER WM. DAWSON writes to the *London Globe* thanking that journal for the information given as to the arguments in favor of the gaining and of the uniform spiral: "Naval men," observes Captain Dawson, "have few facilities for getting at the facts upon which these theories are based. The navy has fifteen rifled guns, of which three have the spiral increasing from nothing, ten have the uniform spiral, and two have a mean between the two. Colonel Owen, in his 'Modern Artillery,' says the studs do not give steadiness in the bore; the official work on 'Ammunition' says sufficient rotation is not given with the increasing spiral to enable the heavier guns to fire common shell of the same weight as their shot, and two-fifths of the bursting charge and one-fifth of the total weight have, in consequence, been taken from the 11-inch shell, while other heavy shell have suffered in proportion. I have failed in my endeavors to find at Woolwich a single ascertained fact to show that the gaining twist has an advantage over the uniform. If any experimental data exist to prove this point, it would add great weight to the speculative opinions now held. The Explosive Committee have, I am told, no experiments bearing on the respective pressures. Clearly both systems cannot be right. Meanwhile, the navy is losing a great part of the value of its shell fire, because the authorities say sufficient rotation cannot be given on the present system; yet Whitworth, who has worked out experimentally the degree of twist necessary for every length of shell, can fire projectiles four or five diameters long. Surely, sir, it is worth while trying an experiment with the two twists, for, as an old gunner, I venture to say that nothing can be predicted concerning gunpowder beyond ascertained facts."

BIRTH.

MORTON.—In Stockton, California, January 16, to the wife of Alfred Morton, U. S. A., a son.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of 5/10 cents each.]

COULINE—LELAND.—On Thursday, February 22, by the Rev. Dr. E. O. Flagg, D.D., Lieutenant JOHN COULINE, U. S. Army, to Emma J. LELAND, daughter of Major W. W. Leland, Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga, N. Y.

CLINTON—SAPPINGTON.—On Tuesday, January 30, 1872 in St. Mark's church, San Antonio, Texas, by the Rev. Richardson, Major DE WILK CLINTON, U. S. A., to IDA ELEANOR SAPPINGTON. (No cards.)

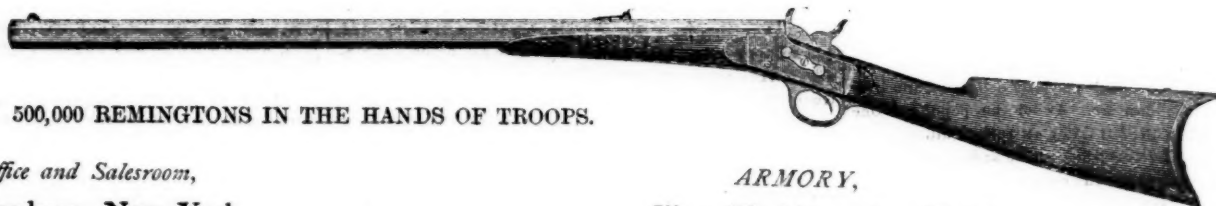
DIED.

SLAUGHTER.—At Fort Rice, D. T., December 31, 1871, FRANK WARREN, infant son of Linda W. and Dr. B. Frank Slaughter, U. S. Army.

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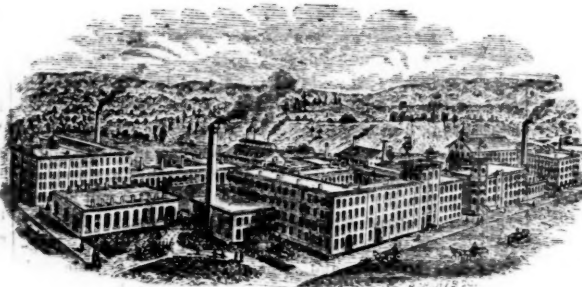
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